

**HOLCOMBE HALL**

*(Prior to conversion as the Aitken Sanatorium for Consumptives).*





COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR

1909,

BY

**ROBERT BURNET,**

M.B., CH.B. M.Sc., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH,  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE FEVER  
HOSPITAL, AINSWORTH SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, AND THE  
AITKEN SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,

AND

MEDICAL INSPECTOR UNDER THE MIDWIVES ACT.

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BURY :

PRINTED AT THE "TIMES" OFFICE, CROSS STREET,

1910.





# HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1909.

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CHAIRMAN - ALDERMAN PARKS.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN - COUNCILLOR NUTTALL.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN COLLINGE).

ALDERMAN	ASHWORTH,	COUNCILLOR	HARDMAN,
„	DAWSON,	„	HARGREAVES,
„	FLETCHER,	„	HARRISON,
„	GREENHALGH,	„	MARSDEN,
COUNCILLOR	BRADLEY,	„	RILEY,
„	W. BRIDGE,	„	SHARP,
„	DAWSON,	„	T. B. SMITH,
„	DOUGLAS,	„	A. TAYLOR.
„	DUCKWORTH,		

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*Meetings—The Wednesday in each month immediately preceding  
the 14th day before the Council, at 10-0 a.m.*



## OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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*Inspector of Nuisances, Superintendent of the Cleansing Department, District Inspector of Moorside and East Wards, Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector under Explosives Act, &c. :—*JOHN HAWORTH, CERT. R.S.I., Certified Sanitary Engineer.

*District Inspector for Bury South and Elton, Inspector of Common Lodging-Houses, Canal Boats, &c. :—*SAMUEL KAY, Cert. R.S.I.

*Inspector of Meat, and of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops; Inspector of Offensive Trades, &c. :—*W. P. OPENSHAW, Cert. R.S.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Food.

*Health Visitor, Inspector of Workshops (where Females are employed), Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts, Inspector of Midwives, &c. :—*NURSE L. E. WALTON, ASSOC. R.S.I.

*School Visitor :—*LILIAN H. RISHTON.

*Chief Clerk :—*T. H. TURNER. *Junior Clerks :—*PERCY WOOD AND ROBERT ENTWISTLE.

*Disinfectors, Drain Testers, &c. :—*JOHN KENYON AND HENRY MITCHELL, Cert. R.S.I.

*Ambulance Driver :—*THOMAS BROWN.

*Foremen in Cleansing Department :—*WILLIAM BEAZLEY, DANIEL COOPER, AND JOHN KIRKMAN.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—*JOHN BIRCH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Medical Officer of Health :—*ROBERT BURNET, M.B., Ch.B., M.Sc., D.P.H.

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*Inspector under Food and Drugs Acts, Abattoirs Superintendent :—*H. C. CASS (Markets Inspector).

*Borough Analyst :—*THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, F.I.C.

*Veterinary Inspectors and Surgeons :—*W. NOAR, M.R.C.V.S., AND W. E. S. RICHMOND, M.R.C.V.S.,



Public Health Department,  
Parsons Lane,  
BURY, May, 1910.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.  
Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report on the Health of your Borough for the year 1909, with which I have embodied the Report dealing with the Medical Inspection of School Children.

The vital statistics for the year are, on the whole, satisfactory. The death rate (16.29), although a shade higher than in the previous year, is 0.78 per 1,000 below the mean rate for the ten preceding years. The birth rate (20.61) is the most unsatisfactory feature of the year's statistics, being 2.24 per 1,000 below the average rate for the ten years 1899-1908, and is the lowest rate recorded for the Borough.

Infant mortality (129) is identical with that of the previous year, and is 26 per 1,000 births below the mean rate for the ten preceding years; it is with one exception the lowest recorded for the Borough. From a reference to the tables on Infant Mortality, it will be seen that the deaths from zymotic diseases have consistently diminished in number, compared with any previous record. Had there not been exceptionally severe weather, with an unusually large number of deaths from Pneumonia of infants under one year of age at the beginning of the year, the infant mortality figure would have been very low indeed. The condition of the atmosphere in our Lancashire towns, especially in wintry weather, is very conducive to diseases of the respiratory organs, and infants less than a year old are especially liable, hence this unusually high rate of mortality. It is regrettable to find that quite young infants are frequently carried out in all weathers, much harm being caused thereby to their delicate air passages.

It is instructive to note that of 12 deaths from Diarrhœa, 11 of these infants were bottle-fed. This shows the importance of the natural feeding, as compared with the artificial method, and especially, in view of the deplorably low birth rate allowing as it does so small a margin for any wastage in infant life.



The epidemic of Scarlet Fever which commenced in the latter portion of the previous year increased towards the end of the year under review, maintaining its greatest incidence in the last quarter. With regard to the other infectious diseases, the statistics are eminently satisfactory. Although there is a slight increase in the number of notifications of Diphtheria, compared with the year 1908, it is pleasing to note that in the case of Typhoid Fever the small number (9) of notifications again constitutes a record for the Borough. Since the standard of sanitation of a town is more easily determined by a glance at the statistics of this disease (Typhoid or Enteric Fever), some little satisfaction may be derived from a study of the gradual diminution of the number of notifications, especially in view of its fatal nature.

Concerning the non-notifiable diseases (Measles, Whooping Cough, &c.), I may say that the Borough has been singularly free from them. A small outbreak of Measles; however, in the first quarter of the year, was sufficient to justify the closure of the schools in the district affected, but speaking generally these non-notifiable diseases have been conspicuous by their absence.

In my last Annual Report I drew your attention to the urgent need for a Sanatorium for the isolation and treatment of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption). Through the munificence of Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, who have handed over to the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board their former residence—Holcombe Hall—to be adapted for the purpose, an up-to-date Sanatorium will soon be available for the consumptive patients of the Borough.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations which came into force on January 1st, 1909, made the notification of Consumption compulsory as far as the Poor Law is concerned. During the year 53 notifications were received at the Health Office under this heading, and a review of these cases suggests at least two important recommendations for your consideration, viz. :—

- (a) The compulsory notification of all cases of Phthisis;
- (b) The provision of a small isolation hospital for patients in the late stages of the disease.



*Referring to the results of the Medical Inspection of School Children, I am able to say that already much benefit has accrued. I attribute to this routine inspection, and the timely exclusion of suspicious cases, much of the immunity from the non-notifiable infectious diseases observed during the year. From a careful study of the report much valuable information concerning the rising generation is obtainable, and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the untiring energy evinced by Dr. Birch in collecting and tabulating the necessary information, and also for the satisfactory manner in which he has carried out the work of inspection.*

*With regard to the Housing of the Working Classes, much attention has been given to the problem by the Housing Committee, and in view of the unsatisfactory conditions under which the poorer classes of the town are housed, especially those in the "Furnished Rooms," let us hope to see an early solution of this important problem in the shape of the provision of a small rental type of dwelling-house suitable for the poorer classes of the town.*

*For special information in this Report, I am indebted to Messrs. A. W. Bradley, H. C. Cass, R. B. Rigby, J. Isherwood, S. Comfort, and to other public officials; also to many Medical Officers of Health.*

*I have again to thank all the members of my staff for their loyalty and co-operation in their respective capacities.*

*Especially am I grateful to you for the courtesy, co-operation, and kind consideration extended to me.*

*I am, Gentlemen,*

*Your obedient Servant,*

*ROBERT BURNET,*

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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# County Borough of Burn.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1909.

Situation—Latitude,  $53^{\circ} 36'$  N. ; Longitude,  $2^{\circ} 18'$  W.

Population, estimated to the { Males ..... 27465 } Total ... 59234  
middle of the year 1909... { Females ..... 31769 }

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1901) ..... 12692

Rateable Value ..... { Borough Rate, £279,408  
General Rate, £283,651

Marriages (Bury Union) ..... 1181

Births ..... { Males . ..... 644 } Total ... 1226  
Females ... .. 572 }

Annual Rate of Births per 1000 of the Population ..... 20·61

Deaths ..... { Males ..... 468 } Total ... 965  
Females ..... 497 }

Annual Rate of Mortality { Males ..... 17·03 } Total ... 16·29  
per 1000 ..... { Females ..... 15·65 }

Excess of Registered Births over Deaths..... 261

Infantile Mortality..... 129 per 1000 Births.

*Density.*—The mean density of the Borough from the census of 1901 was equal to 9·95 persons per acre :—In Church Ward, 28·53 ; East Ward, 15·0 : Moorside Ward, 9·42 ; Redvales Ward, 8·69 ; Elton Ward, 6·86.

*Area.*—The Municipal Borough of Bury comprises parts of what were formerly the Townships of Tottington-lower-End, Shuttleworth, Bircle-cum-Bamford, Heap, Pilsworth, Pilkington, Radcliffe and Eiton, as well as the township of Walmersley, and has a total area of 5907 acres.

*Elevation.*—The mean elevation of the Borough is about 300 feet above sea level, and varies between 223 feet at Blackford Bridge and 765 feet at Higher Sedger Hey.

## LEGAL SUMMARY.

*Particulars of the Sanitary Laws in force in the Borough (other than Public General Acts) :—*

## LOCAL ACT.

Bury Corporation Act, 1909.

## ACT CONFIRMING A PROVISIONAL ORDER.

Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 17) Act, 1903. (An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders relating to Bury and the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board.)

## ACTS ADOPTED.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (March 5th, 1891; came into operation May 1st, 1891.)

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. (August 2nd, 1900; came into operation October 1st, 1901.)

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890—Part III. (June 3rd, 1909.)

Notification of Births Act, 1907. (March 5th, 1908.)

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Orders made, declaring certain Parts and Sections thereof to be in force in the Borough, by the Local Government Board on November 8th and December 15th, 1909, and by the Secretary of State on October 13th, 1909.

**Estimated Population.**—The Registrar-General estimated that the population of the Borough would be 59,234 at the middle of the year 1909, this being an increase of 170 over the estimated population of the preceding year.

The following table shows the estimated population and the number of males and females in each ward of the Borough.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moorside ... ..	6706	8031	14737
East ... ..	5580	6440	12020
Church ... ..	3545	3823	7368
Redvales ... ..	4896	5923	10819
Elton ... ..	6738	7552	14290
Totals ... ..	27465	31769	59234



**Rainfall, 1909.—BURY.** (Yard, Parsons Lane).

JAN...	Total Rainfall 2·86in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·62in., date January 14th.
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 15.
FEB...	Total Rainfall 2·67in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·76in., date February 3rd
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 8.
MAR..	Total Rainfall 3·39in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 1·02in., date March 24th.
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 14.
APRL.	Total Rainfall 3·63in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·62in., date April 19th.
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 15.
MAY.	Total Rainfall 2·35in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·64in., date May 25th.
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 13.
JUNE.	Total Rainfall 2·69in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·58in., date June 21st.
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 12.
JULY.	Total Rainfall 6·83in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 1·11in., date July 30th.
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 23.
AUG..	Total Rainfall 3·24in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·60in., date August 16th.
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 18.
SEP...	Total Rainfall 2·65in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·90in., date September 27th.
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 13.
OCT...	Total Rainfall 5·68in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·88in., date October 3rd.
	No. of days on which 0·01in., or more fell = 22.
Nov...	Total Rainfall 1·52in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 0·52in., date November 28th.
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 12.
DEC...	Total Rainfall 8·01in.
	Greatest fall in 24 hours 1·69in., date December 2nd.
	No. of days on which 0·01in. or more fell = 22.

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Total Annual Rainfall .....	45·52 ins.	39·56ins.	42·59 ins
Total No. of days on which rain fell..	187 ...	192 ...	214

**RAINFALL AT GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, 1909.**

Total .....	25·72ins.
Number of days .....	186

## BIRTHS.

During the year 1,226 births have been registered within the Borough, of which 644 were boys and 582 were girls, representing a birth rate of 20.61 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 23.31 per 1,000 in the preceding year. The number of births registered during the year shows a decline of 153 as compared with the preceding year, and is 109 below the mean number for the ten years 1899-1908.

The birth rate for the year is the lowest recorded for the Borough, and is the most unsatisfactory feature of the year's statistics. Although the birth rate for the country has for some years shown a steady decline one had not expected such a heavy decrease in the birth rate for Bury, which is five per 1,000 below the rate for England and Wales. In my opinion, the unsatisfactory condition of employment which has prevailed in the town's industries, especially as regards the cotton trade, is one of the chief reasons for this decline in the birth rate. In studying the marriage rate for the past two years, one observes a marked decline, and there can be no doubt that the alternating periods of commercial prosperity and depression have an important bearing on the proportion of marriages, with a corresponding effect on the birth rate. For example, the rise in the marriage rate during the years 1906 and 1907 corresponded with increased commercial prosperity which prevailed in the town during these years, the effect being that the birth rate, which was 21.69 per 1,000 in 1905, rose to 23.31 per 1,000 for the year 1908.

### WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000.
Moorside ... ..	296	20.08
East... ..	302	25.12
Church... ..	171	23.21
Redvales ... ..	210	19.41
Elton ... ..	247	17.28

Fifty-nine of the above births were illegitimate, as compared with 70 in the previous year, being apportioned to the wards as follows :—

Moorside ... ..	9	
East ... ..	22	(19 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse).
Church ... ..	18	(2 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse).
Redvales ... ..	3	
Elton ... ..	7	(2 of which occurred in the Union Workhouse).



## MARRIAGES.

The total number of marriages celebrated in the Bury Union during the year 1909 was 1,181, being a decrease of 133 as compared with the preceding year. The quarterly return of the marriages solemnised in the Bury District in the year 1909 is summarised as follows :—

	Church of England.	Before Authorised Persons.	Before Registrars.	Total.
March Quarter, 1909 ... ..	108	23	83	214
June Quarter, 1909 ... ..	190	59	104	353
September Quarter, 1909...	199	52	105	356
December Quarter, 1909 ...	136	47	75	258
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ... ..	633	181	367	1181
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## DEATHS.

During the year 1,063 deaths have been recorded in the Borough, being an increase of seven over the total of the previous year. Of these deaths, 189 occurred in the Union Workhouse, 29 in the Dispensary Hospital, 15 in the Florence Nightingale Hospital, and one in the Robinson Kay Home.

Of the deaths occurring in public institutions within the Borough, 115 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough, 36 being from Radcliffe, 36 from Heywood, 15 from Ramsbottom, 11 from Whitefield, nine from Tottington, five from Bury Rural, and one each from Ewood Bridge, Southport, and Kearsley respectively.

By excluding these 115 deaths of non-residents, the total number of deaths is reduced to 948, to which must be added the 17 deaths of Bury residents in other districts, nine of which occurred in the County Asylum, Prestwich, five in the Manchester Royal Infirmary, one in the Jewish Hospital, Manchester, one in the Cancer Hospital, Manchester, and one in the Northern Hospital, Manchester. The corrected number of deaths of Bury residents is thus brought to 965, which is 26 more than in the previous year, but is 32 below the mean number for the ten years 1899-1908.

The death rate is equal to 16.29 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 15.89 per 1,000 in the previous year.

The comparatively low death rate may be considered, for a manufacturing town, as satisfactory. The slight increase (0.40) in the mortality rate, as compared with the preceding year, was due in a great measure to the severe climatic conditions which prevailed during the first three months of the year, as testified by the unusually large number of deaths (namely, 228) attributable to respiratory diseases, being an increase of 80 deaths from these diseases as compared with the preceding year.

The most satisfactory feature is the continued decline in the number of deaths from those diseases which come within the scope of active hygiene and public health measures; diseases which are known to be preventable, such as Measles, Whooping Cough, the Diarrhoea diseases of infants, as well as the usual notifiable infectious diseases—Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, and Diphtheria, etc. The fact that over 35 per cent. of the total number of deaths represented persons over 60 years of age must necessarily speak well for the health of this Borough.

The lowest death rates are recorded in Elton Ward (13.71) and Redvales Ward (14.42); whilst the highest death rates, as may be expected, were in the most densely populated parts of the Borough, namely: Church Ward (21.31), East Ward (17.63), and Moorside Ward (21.31).

The recorded death rate for the Borough is 0.40 per 1,000 higher than the rate for the previous year, but is 0.71 per 1,000 lower than the mean rate for the ten preceding years, and compares very favourably with other Lancashire manufacturing towns.



The following table shows the natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths during the past 19 years (1891-1909) :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1891	1682	1474	208
1892	1617	1202	415
1893	1488	1287	201
1894	1507	1077	430
1895	1710	1414	296
1896	1454	1162	292
1897	1520	1099	421
1898	1483	1057	426
1899	1439	1061	378
1900	1390	1108	282
1901	1272	975	297
1902	1214	955	259
1903	1329	1030	299
1904	1383	1003	380
1905	1271	964	307
1906	1336	1001	335
1907	1336	939	397
1908	1377	939	438
1909	1226	965	261
Total.....	27034	20712	6322

**District Mortality Rates.**—The following table shows clearly the difference as regards the mortality rates in the various Wards :—

POPULATION, ACREAGE, AND DEATH RATES IN THE  
VARIOUS WARDS.

WARD.	Estim'ted Popula- tion to middle of 1909.	Acreage.	Persons per Acre.	Total Deaths	*Death Rate per 1000.	Mortality per 1000 Living.				
						Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Cancer.
Moorside	14737	1534	9.42	244	16.56	0.81	1.29	0.07	3.19	1.02
East.....	12020	786	15.0	212	17.63	0.84	1.16	0.41	4.91	0.66
Church	7368	258	28.53	157	21.31	1.05	1.63	0.41	6.11	1.90
Redvales	10819	1221	8.69	156	14.42	1.02	1.29	0.55	2.68	0.74
Elton ..	14290	2042	6.86	196	13.71	1.47	0.84	0.21	3.36	0.84
Totals	59234	5836	9.95	965	16.29	0.98	1.19	0.33	3.85	0.96

\*Deaths occurring in Public Institutions have been relegated to the Ward to which the person belonged; deaths within the Borough of persons usually resident outside are here excluded, and correction is made for persons dying without the Borough, but usually resident within. It will be observed from the above table that the highest death rates, as in previous years, are recorded in Church and East Wards, which are the most densely-populated districts.



## Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during year 1909.

Causes of Death	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.							Deaths in or belonging to localities (at all ages).			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Registration Sub-Districts			
								North	South	Elton	
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	17	7	9	1	..	..	..	3	6	8	1
Scarlet Fever.....	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	8
Whooping Cough .....	13	2	10	1	..	..	..	7	2	4	..
Diphtheria and Membra- nous Croup.....	5	1	2	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	2
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric .....	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	4
Other continued..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza .....	10	..	..	1	..	7	2	4	4	2	4
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea .....	15	12	1	..	..	2	..	7	4	4	3
Enteritis .....	8	4	1	..	..	3	..	4	..	4	3
Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).....	71	1	1	2	11	53	3	33	26	12	19
Other Tuberculous Diseases	18	4	6	3	2	3	..	6	9	3	5
Cancer, Malignant Disease	57	..	..	..	1	44	12	23	22	12	13
Bronchitis .....	117	10	14	..	2	53	38	51	38	28	15
Pneumonia.....	104	30	17	3	2	37	15	53	32	19	9
Pleurisy .....	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	2
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs .....	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	2	1	..
Alcoholism .....	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver { .....	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	1
Venereal Diseases.....	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	2
Premature Birth .....	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	6	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .....	8	1	..	..	1	6	..	4	3	1	1
Heart Diseases .....	113	1	..	2	7	57	46	54	34	25	12
Accidents .....	15	1	5	1	1	6	1	9	4	2	9
Suicides .....	7	..	..	..	1	5	1	6	..	1	1
Diseases of Brain and Membranes.....	31	1	3	3	3	14	7	16	8	7	20
Apoplexy.....	45	..	..	..	..	20	25	16	22	7	3
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .....	28	..	1	1	..	20	6	13	13	2	4
Old Age .....	94	..	..	..	..	4	90	47	32	15	62
All other causes.....	138	55	9	4	5	54	11	77	33	28	30
All causes.....	965	159	84	24	41	399	258	457	311	197	234

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		
		Number.	Rate	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.	
				Number	Rate per 1000 Births Regist'r'd	Number	Rate						
1899	...	57885	1439	24.85	233	161	1163	20.09	194	109	7	1061	18.29
1900	...	57966	1390	23.97	233	167	1199	20.68	210	107	16	1108	19.11
1901	...	58049	1272	21.91	213	166	1060	18.26	204	94	9	975	16.79
1902	...	58182	1214	20.86	156	128	1011	17.37	193	80	24	955	16.41
1903	...	58313	1329	22.79	231	174	1115	19.12	224	105	20	1030	17.66
1904	...	58450	1383	23.66	226	163	1104	18.88	148	119	18	1003	17.16
1905	...	58594	1271	21.69	185	146	1065	18.18	242	115	14	964	16.46
1906	...	58744	1336	22.74	236	177	1084	18.40	230	109	26	1001	17.04
1907	...	58901	1336	22.68	181	135	1034	17.55	248	108	13	939	15.94
1908	...	59064	1377	23.31	178	129	1056	17.87	245	130	13	939	15.89
Averages for years 1899-1908.		58415	1335	22.85	207	155	1088	18.44	214	108	16	997	17.07
1909	...	59234	1226	20.61	156	129	1063	17.94	234	115	17	965	16.29

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ..... }

Total population at all ages .....58029

Number of inhabited houses .....12695

Average number of persons per house... 4.57

At Census of 1901.





## CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of the 965 deaths from all causes :—

Zymotic Diseases	caused	70 deaths,	or 7.25 per cent.
Constitutional	„	196	„ „ 20.32 „
Developmental	„	167	„ „ 17.31 „
Local	„	484	„ „ 50.15 „
Other	„	26	„ „ 2.69 „
Violence (Accident or Suicide)	„	22	„ „ 2.28 „

### Mortality at Different Age Periods.—Of the 965 deaths :—

159	occurred in children under one year of age.....	16.48 per cent.
84	occurred between the ages of 1 and 5 years.....	8.70 „
24	„ „ 5 and 15 years.....	2.48 „
41	„ „ 15 and 25 years.....	4.25 „
399	„ „ 25 and 65 years.....	41.35 „
258	occurred in persons over 65 years of age .....	26.74 „
		100.00

**Infectious Diseases** (including Influenza).—The percentage of deaths from the infectious diseases (7.25) is 2.20 per cent. lower than in the preceding year. This decrease, as in the year 1908, is due chiefly to the diminution of deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, and Diarrhœa. As will be seen on reference to the appended table, the percentage of deaths from these diseases is the lowest recorded during the past eight years :—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Percentage	10.87	9.95	12.04	14.05	9.23	11.59	9.09	9.09	7.25

### Diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding Phthisis) :—

228 deaths have been attributed to various diseases of the respiratory organs, which is an increase of 80 deaths over the preceding year, due in a great measure to the severe climatic conditions which prevailed during the earlier portion of the year.

Of these deaths 117 (or 51.31 per cent. of the total 228) were attributed to Bronchitis, being an increase of 42 deaths, as compared with the number (75) in the preceding year. The following table shows the age periods at which deaths from Bronchitis were recorded :—

Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 upwards.
10	14	—	2	53	38

**Pneumonia** caused 104 deaths, as compared with 58 deaths in the previous year. The following table shows the ward distribution and the age periods at which these deaths were recorded :—

Wards.	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and Upwards	Totals.
Moorside .....	6	4	...	...	12	3	25
East .....	8	6	1	1	8	4	28
Church .....	6	2	1	...	9	2	20
Redvales ....	3	3	...	1	3	2	12
Elton.....	7	2	1	...	5	4	19
Totals.....	30	17	3	2	37	15	104

**Phthisis** caused 71 deaths, making a total of 299 deaths from respiratory diseases, as compared with 211 deaths in the previous year.

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases in each of the preceding ten years :—

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Bronchitis.....	137	112	86	93	99	118	90	93	100	75
Pneumonia .....	95	99	85	89	93	56	75	59	58	66
Oth'r Respirat'ry Diseases .....	4	9	11	2	12	8	15	8	7	7
Phthisis .....	105	98	85	75	69	97	73	74	66	63
Totals.....	341	318	267	259	273	279	253	234	231	211



## LONGEVITY.

**Deaths of Persons over 60 Years of age.**—The deaths of persons over 60 years of age were equal to 35.96 of the total deaths, as compared with 33.5 per cent. in the preceding year.

The number of deaths attributed to **old age** was 94, an increase of 22 as compared with the previous year. The following table gives the number of deaths attributed to Old Age, and the percentage to the total number of deaths; also a comparison with each of the ten preceding years :—

YEAR.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
No. of Deaths	81	112	109	74	79	73	72	66	77	72	94
Per cent. of Total Deaths	6.96	9.34	10.21	7.64	7.67	7.27	7.48	6.59	8.20	7.60	9.74

## INQUESTS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

During the year the cause of death of 64 Bury residents was investigated by the District Coroner (Mr. S. F. Butcher). In 50 instances it was found advisable to hold an inquest, and of this number 28 related to the bodies of males and 22 to the bodies of females. In 14 cases a public enquiry was dispensed with.

The following is a classification of the sex and age periods :—

	Males.	Females.
Under one year of age ... ..	3	4
Over one and under five years of age ...	2	4
Over five and under 15 years of age ... ..	—	1
Over 15 and under 25 years of age ... ..	1	1
Over 25 and under 65 years of age ... ..	16	6
Over 65 years of age ... ..	6	6
	—	—
Total ... ..	28	22

The verdicts of the Coroner's Juries, and the wards to which the deceased belonged, are shown in this table :—

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales	Elton.
Natural Causes ... ..	8	7	4	1	9
Accident ... ..	5	4	2	2	2
Suicide ... ..	4	2	—	—	1
Found Drowned ... ..	1	—	—	—	—

Amongst those certified as due to Natural Causes, 14 deaths were returned as due to Syncope or diseases of the Heart.

Of those due to Accident, four resulted from accidents on the highways; two were due to falls; two to scalds; two to burns; two to suffocation; two to drowning; and one to strain whilst uprooting a tree in a garden.

Of the Suicides, three were by poison, one by hanging, one by cut throat, and two by drowning.

#### UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of uncertified deaths (i.e., deaths which had not been certified by a medical man, or cases in which the Coroner considered an inquest unnecessary) was 14, seven being of males and seven of females.

The following shows the age periods, and the wards to which the deceased belonged :—

	Ages 0—1		1—5		5—15		15—25		25—65		65 upwards.	
Moorside...	...	—	...	I	...	—	...	I	...	I	...	2
East ... ..	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	I	...	—
Church ... ..	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	I	...	2
Redvales...	...	I	...	—	...	—	...	I	...	I	...	2
Elton ... ..	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—

### Annual Rate of Mortality compared with other Towns.

The following table compares the Birth Rate and certain Death Rates of Bury with other manufacturing towns :—

TOWN.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Birth Rate per 1000.	* Death Rate per 1000.	Zymotic Death Rate per 1000.	Phthisis Death Rate per 1000.	Other Tubercu- lous Diseases Rate per 1000	Cancer Death Rate per 1000.	Other Respira- tory Diseases.	Diarrhœa Death Rate per 1000.	Infant Mortality per 1000 Births.
Accrington ...	46500	20·34	14·60	0·75	0·73	0·38	0·96	3·22	0·09	123
Asht'n-u-Lyne	46225	23·1	17·9	1·7	1·6	0·02	0·69	3·8	0·21	164
Blackburn ...	136135	23·0	16·4	1·5	0·9	0·4	0·7	3·6	0·4	127
Bolton .....	187824	25·2	15·3	1·08	1·15	0·31	0·76	3·27	0·27	126
Bootle.....	71500	29·9	16·0	2·1	1·1	0·29	0·88	3·4	0·67	118
Burnley .....	106267	24·9	16·0	1·42	1·12	0·58	0·55	3·83	0·75	157
<b>Bury</b> .....	59234	20·61	16·29	0·98	1·19	0·33	0·96	3·85	0·25	129
Carlisle .....	50675	22·6	13·9	0·5	1·26	0·3	1·1	2·3	—	125
Crewe .....	48584	23·05	11·9	0·41	0·6	0·3	0·8	2·79	0·123	104
Darwen ... ..	42668	19·12	14·44	1·10	0·82	0·26	0·94	3·40	0·05	127
Eccles .....	41500	23·9	13·6	0·67	1·1	0·36	0·84	2·6	0·21	110
Halifax .....	107750	17·0	14·4	0·77	1·1	0·45	0·82	2·6	0·09	99
Hanley .....	68831	31·3	18·4	2·5	—	—	—	—	—	149
Heywood ...	27275	22·62	13·82	0·65	1·17	0·80	0·69	3·18	0·10	82
Ipswich .....	74889	23·9	12·8	0·84	1·12	0·53	1·316	1·97	—	89
Lancaster ...	44270	21·86	13·07	1·12	0·88	0·38	0·67	2·66	—	104
Oldham .....	143301	27·4	19·0	1·1	1·4	—	—	4·1	0·4	119
Radcliffe.....	27000	20·7	15·1	0·95	1·11	0·33	1·25	3·81	0·11	114
Ramsbottom	16200	17·71	14·32	1·00	1·11	0·55	1·23	2·09	0·43	101
Rochdale ...	89654	23·0	16·1	0·66	1·07	0·31	1·08	3·05	0·11	101
Rotherham...	65000	31·78	12·94	0·89	0·69	0·34	0·67	2·54	0·49	116
St. Helens ...	95161	32·05	18·5	3·5	1·02	0·73	0·46	3·6	0·28	149
Stockport ...	103706	26·33	17·96	1·73	1·39	0·63	0·84	5·26	0·67	132
Stockton-on- Tees	53660	26·48	14·03	1·24	0·83	1·13	0·78	2·12	0·24	121
Warrington .	73008	30·9	16·9	2·9	1·15	0·64	0·63	3·45	0·57	129
Whitefield ...	6888	18·6	15·6	0·80	0·40	0·54	1·4	3·9	0·16	70
Wigan. ....	93263	30·67	18·28	2·47	0·72	0·58	0·51	4·90	0·54	169

\* Corrected for Public Institutions.



### INFANT MORTALITY.

Number of Births during the year 1909 ... ..	1,226
Number of Deaths of children under 1 year of age	156
Infant Mortality ... ..	129 per 1,000 births.

The infant mortality for the year 1909 is the same as that of the previous year, and, with the exception of the year 1902 (128), is one of the lowest rates on record. The rate is 26 per 1,000 below the mean rate for the ten years 1899-1908, and does not compare very unfavourably with the rate (118) for the 76 Great Towns of England and Wales.

This mortality rate, as pointed out in my last report, is still much too high, but from a careful analysis of the causes of mortality some little satisfaction may be derived from a public health point of view. In former years the chief causes for a heavy mortality among infants has been (a) the method of feeding adopted by many mothers, with a consequent large mortality from Diarrhœa; (b) the heavy mortality among infants from the common infectious diseases, e.g., Measles and Whooping Cough; this year, however, the mortality from these causes shows a marked decline, whilst the deaths under one year of age from Respiratory Diseases numbered 40 as compared with 19 last year for the same infant mortality.

During the year under review only 12 deaths of infants were attributed to Diarrhœa, as compared with 20 deaths in the previous year, and the reduction in the number of deaths from this disease points to the good work done by the Lady Sanitary Inspector of imparting, where necessary, a knowledge as regards the feeding and care of infants. As an illustration it is only necessary to point out that during the past year no fewer than 63.27 per cent. of the infants were breast-fed, as compared with 60.71 per cent. in 1908, 59.43 per cent. in 1907, and 58.08 per cent. in 1906.

On reference to the appended table it will be seen that 31 deaths (or 19.5 per cent.) occurred during the first week after birth, and 50 (or 31.4) per cent. occurred during the first month.

Deaths from Zymotic diseases show a decrease as compared with the preceding years, viz. : 22 deaths in 1909, 23 in 1908, and 26 in 1907.

As compared with the previous year, deaths from Respiratory diseases show a marked increase (40 in 1909, 19 in 1908), ten being due to Bronchitis and 30 to Pneumonia.

The following table shows the number of Infantile Deaths per 1,000 births in Bury during the past eleven years :—

1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average 10 years	1909
161	167	166	128	174	163	146	177	135	129	155	129

Infant Mortality for the whole of England and

Wales (1909) ... ..	109
For the 76 Great Towns ... ..	118
For the 143 Smaller Towns ... ..	111
For England and Wales (less the 219 towns) ... ..	98
For Bury ... ..	129

From the list below it will be observed that as regards Infant Mortality Bury compares favourably with other Lancashire towns.

**Infant Mortalities.—Chief Lancashire Towns :—**

Accrington ... ..	123	Darwen ... ..	127
Ashton-under-Lyne. ... ..	164	Oldham ... ..	119
Blackburn ... ..	127	Rochdale... ..	101
Bolton ... ..	126	St. Helens... ..	149
Bootle ... ..	118	Warrington... ..	169
Burnley ... ..	157	Wigan ... ..	129
Bury ... ..	129		

CAUSES OF DEATH.—**Zymotic Diseases** have caused 22 deaths, seven being due to Measles, two to Whooping Cough, one to Diphtheria, and 12 to Diarrhœa. The chief decrease is shown in the number of deaths from Diarrhœa (eight fewer than in the year 1908). The number of infant deaths from the latter cause during the last seven years in Bury is apportioned as follows :—1½ in 1909, 20 in 1908, 11 in 1907, 43 in 1906, 33 in 1905, 32 in 1904, and 38 in 1903.

**Respiratory Diseases.**—These were responsible for 40 deaths (as compared with 19 deaths in 1908), and of these 10 were due to Bronchitis and 30 to Pneumonia.

**Tuberculous Diseases.**—The Tuberculous diseases show a marked decrease. The number of deaths was four, as compared with nine deaths in 1908, seven in 1907, and eleven in 1906.

The deaths certified as due to Marasmus were 13, an increase of one as compared with the previous year.

**Remaining Causes.**—The chief remaining causes of death were :—

Premature Birth ... ..	24
Convulsions ... ..	13
Atrophy and Debility ... ..	8
Enteritis ... ..	4
Congenital Defects ... ..	4

An analysis of the deaths at the various age periods is given on page 30.

**Inquests.**—During the year the Coroner (Mr. S. F. Butcher) enquired into the cause of death in seven instances (three males and four females), the ages of the children being 11 months, 10 months, 5 months, 4 months, 3 months, 4 days, and 3 days. The cause of death of six was returned as “ Natural Causes ” and one as “ Accidental Suffocation.”

**Uncertified Deaths.**—In one instance the Coroner deemed the holding of an inquest unnecessary, the cause of death being returned as due to “ Natural Causes.”

**Illegitimacy.**—4.8 per cent. of the total births were illegitimate, and of the total deaths of children under one year of age 7.5 were of illegitimate children, as compared with 5.62 per cent. in 1908. The infant mortality among legitimate children was 126 per 1,000 births, whereas among illegitimate children it was 203 per 1,000 births.

**Occupation of Mother.**—Of the mothers of the 159 fatal cases :—

66 were occupied only with house duties (41.51 per cent.).

93 were engaged as either mill workers or otherwise employed away from home (58.49 per cent.).

In 1908 the percentage of mill workers was 64.61, and of home workers 35.39.



The following table shows the increase in the number of the mothers of fatal cases who are employed outside the home :—

Year.	Deaths.	Infant Mortality.	Mothers occupied.		Doubtful.
			(a) Outside home.	(b) At home.	
1901	213	166	60 (28%)	117	36
1902	156	128	41 (26%)	106	9
1903	231	174	76 (33%)	135	20
1904	226	163	71 (31%)	128	27
1905	184	146	71 (38%)	113	—
1906	236	177	139 (59%)	97	—
1907	181	135	25 (62%)	56	—
1908	178	129	63 (35%)	115	—

**Insurance.**—75 or 48.08 per cent., of the infants who died were insured, as compared with 38.20 per cent. in the year 1908.

**Influence of Feeding on Infant Mortality.**—During the year Nurse Walton has obtained information as to the method of feeding of 1,184 of the 1,226 infants born. Of these :

749	were breast-fed,	amongst which were 11 deaths, i.e., 10.68%
261	,, bottle-fed,	,, ,, 54.37%
143	,, breast and bottle-fed	,, 5 ,, 4.85%

31 died within 24 hours of birth.

**Importance of Feeding.**—From the above table the paramount importance of breast-feeding is forcibly illustrated, as showing that the death-rate amongst bottle-fed babies is more than five times that of breast-fed babies.

#### District Mortality.

		Infant Deaths.		Deaths per 1000 Births.	
Bury North	Moorside Ward	37	296	125	
	East Ward	37	302	122	
Bury South	Church Ward	23	171	134	
	Redvales Ward	23	210	109	
Elton Ward		39	247	158	
Whole Borough		159	1,226	129	

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

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The above Act was adopted at a meeting of the Town Council held on February 8th, 1908, and the consent of the Local Government Board having been obtained, came into operation on April 8th.

Under the Notification of Births Act of 1907, 1,093 births were notified, 903 being notified by midwives, 125 by medical practitioners, and 65 by parents or other persons. Of the total number of births notified, 42 were returned as being "still-born," of which 30 were notified by midwives, and 12 by medical practitioners.

The effect of the above measure cannot but tend to have a beneficial effect from a health point of view. Especially is this the case with regard to the feeding and care of infants, as the Lady Inspector is thus able at an earlier stage, where necessary, to give such information with regard to feeding, &c., as may be desired.

When one considers the high mortality which has annually taken place amongst infants in Bury, I am optimistic enough to hope that the adoption of the above measure will prove to be an important factor in reducing this mortality in the future.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in recording my appreciation of the valuable assistance which has been rendered, especially by the medical practitioners and midwives of the Borough, to the Health Department, by the promptitude with which the notifications have been made, thus tending towards the efficient and satisfactory working of this Act.

# INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909 (Whole District)

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Mths.	10-11 Mths	11-12 Mths	Total Deaths under one year.
ALL CAUSES.—Certified .....	30	7	5	7	49	14	12	15	11	8	8	5	11	9	9	7	158
Uncertified .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.																	
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	7
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including M.Croup) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.																	
Diarrhoea, all forms .....	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	12
Enteritis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
WASTING DISEASES																	
Premature Birth .....	15	3	2	2	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Congenital Defects .....	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Injury at Birth .....	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Want of Breast Milk, Starvat'n	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	4	1	2	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.																	
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis:																	
Tabes Mesenterica .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	3	1	..	..	4	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	13
Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
Bronchitis .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	4	2	5	2	4	2	30
Pneumonia .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation, overlying .....	..	1	..	2	8	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	16
Other Causes .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.....	31	7	5	7	50	14	12	15	11	8	8	5	11	9	9	7	159



## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1909 (Sub-Districts).

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

[illegible]

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### A. INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT, 1899.

Number of cases ... ..	500
Number of deaths ... ..	15

During the year 1909, the cases notified under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act number 500, or 151 more than the average for the preceding ten years. With regard to Scarlet Fever, there was an increase of 291 cases notified as compared with the year 1908; the number notified, however (389), is 210 above the annual average for the previous ten years. The cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup show a reduction of 10 in the average number of notifications during the past ten years.

The most satisfactory feature of all is to be found in the number of notifications of Typhoid Fever. This is the lowest recorded during the past twenty-two years, being only nine; the highest number reported was in 1894, when there were 106 cases notified.

As compared with 1908, Scarlet Fever shows an increase of 291, Enteric Fever a decrease of six, Diphtheria an increase of seven, Erysipelas an increase of 12, and Puerperal Fever a decrease of four. The steady decline in the incidence of Typhoid Fever must be attributed to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the Borough with special reference to the conversion of the old open privy midden system to that of water-carriage, more particularly of course the fresh-water system.

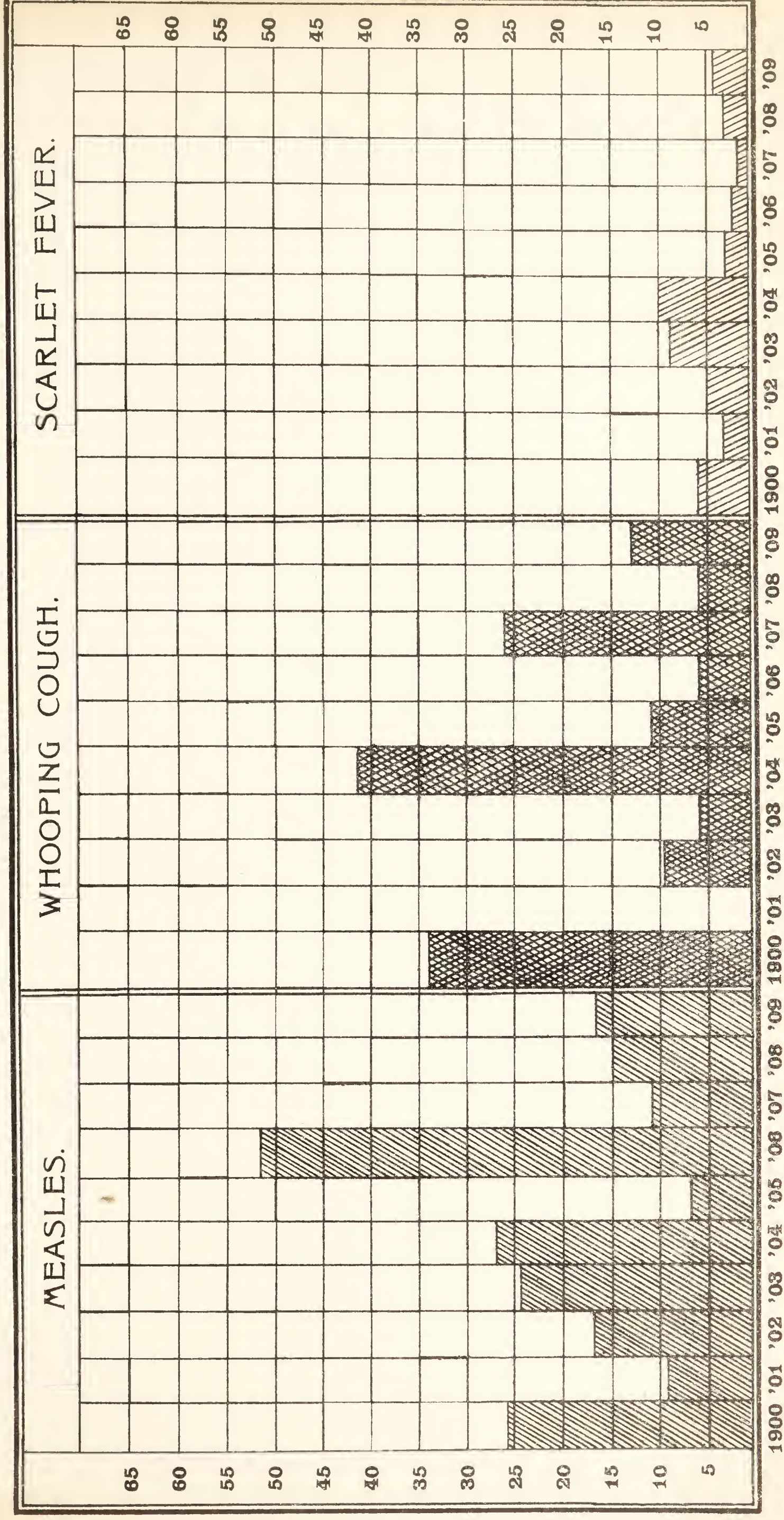
The total number of deaths from the notifiable infectious diseases was 15, as compared with 21 in 1908, 23 in 1907, 20 in 1906, 24 in 1905, and 28 in 1904.

It was not found necessary to notify Chicken-pox during the year.

B. OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—989 notifications (846 verified) were received from the school authorities of cases of suspected measles, whooping cough, &c., as compared with 653 in 1908,



# DEATHS IN BURY DURING TEN YEARS, 1900-1909.







730 in 1907, 1,081 in 1906, and 1,106 in 1904. Of these 989 suspected Infectious Diseases, 595 were cases of suspected measles (523 verified), 183 of Whooping Cough (153 verified), 105 of Chickenpox (100 verified), 25 of Mumps (15 verified), seven of Diphtheria (two verified), and 48 of Scarlet Fever (32 verified). The notified cases of Measles show an increase of 212, whilst the notified cases of Whooping Cough show an increase of 88, as compared with their respective numbers in 1908. The number of deaths from Measles was 17, an increase of two, and from Whooping Cough 13, an increase of seven as compared with 1908. The chart opposite page 32 illustrates how much more serious the diseases Measles and Whooping Cough are than Scarlet Fever. Not only are these two former diseases more serious than the latter with regard to the number of deaths, but they interfere far more with the educational work of the Elementary Schools.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF MEASLES.—The best administrative measures for the control of Measles may be summarised as follows :—

- A. THROUGH SCHOOLS.—(1) By school notification. (2) By medical inspection of school children. (3) By exclusion from school of suspected children. (4) School closure.
- B. AT HOME.—By visits of Health Visitor and education of mothers.
- C. Generally by Popular Lectures, &c.

The advantage of school notification is to be seen in the fact that out of 989 such notifications received during the year, as many as 846 cases were verified as suffering from the disease. This reflects great credit upon the teachers in the Elementary Schools for their powers of observation and their concern for the welfare of the children in their charge.

It is obvious that much assistance may be given to those engaged in medical inspection by the teachers in the schools, on account of the special knowledge the latter have of the dispositions of the individual children when in health, which enables them to discern the changes which take place in incipient disease.

Table showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified from 1886 to 1909.

DISEASE.	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Smallpox .....	4	14	5	..	..	..	..	12	28	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	37	59	25	33	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ....	114	183	92	42	98	255	272	359	449	160	365	262	148	236	432	179	156	156	261	197	90	40	98	389
Diphtheria and Membran'usCroup†	2	8	7	20	22	34	36	34	42	32	27	27	24	45	18	78	182	107	73	55	35	48	52	59
Enteric Fever....	19	17	21	18	36	88	41	76	76	70	41	59	56	45	40	47	33	37	22	33	33	18	15	9
Continued Fever.	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	30	8	8	13	15	12	11	9	5	2	1	3	3	1	2	..
Typhus Fever....	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever..	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	4	13	4	2	5	6	8	15	7	11	2	11	4	11	14	9	5
Measles§.....	26	78	499	22	27	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough†	..	15	19	179	63	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas†.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	15	20	20	10	46	42	35	26	38
Chickenpox * ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..
TOTALS. ....	168	315	644	283	248	788	354	494	648	274	444	366	250	346	555	335	444	383	403	450	215	156	202	500

§Not notifiable after 1891. †Made notifiable on June 26th, 1897. ‡Made notifiable on January 1st, 1900.  
\* Made notifiable for six months from April 3rd, 1905.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.							Total Cases notified in each locality.			No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each locality.			Total Cases Remov'd to Hospit'l
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						Registration Sub-District.			North.	South.	Elton.	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up-wards.	North.	South.	Elton.				
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	59	..	25	29	2	3	..	30	14	15	15	8	13	36
Erysipelas .....	38	..	1	6	2	25	4	23	8	7	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	389	..	101	253	29	6	..	195	93	101	137	62	80	279
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever.....	9	..	..	3	3	3	..	3	2	4	2	2	2	6
Relapsing Fever....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS. ....	500		127	291	37	41	4	255	117	128	154	72	95	321

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Smallpox.
January .....	35	5	1	...	...	2	...
February .....	37	7	2	...	...	1	...
March .....	25	8	1	...	1	4	..
April .....	16	3	...	...	...	1	...
May .....	28	4	1	...	4	3	...
June .....	30	4	1	...	...	3	...
July .....	29	13	...	...	...	1	...
August .....	19	..	1	..	...	2	...
September .....	23	6	2	...	...	7	...
October .....	53	4	...	...	..	2	...
November .....	55	4	...	...	...	7	...
December .....	39	1	...	...	...	5	...
TOTALS.....	389	59	9	...	5	38	...



NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED IN EACH  
QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1909.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Smallpox.
QUARTER.							
1st .....	97	20	4	...	1	7	...
2nd .....	74	11	2	...	4	7	...
3rd .....	71	19	3	...	...	10	...
4th .....	147	9	...	...	...	14	...
TOTALS .....	389	59	9	...	5	38	...

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1909.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Smallpox.
Moorside ....	97	22	3	..	1	8	...
East.....	98	8	...	...	3	15	...
Church .....	20	7	1	...	...	4	...
Redvales .....	73	7	1	...	..	4	...
Elton .....	101	15	4	...	1	7	...
TOTALS.....	389	59	9	...	5	38	...

CASES REMOVED TO THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL FROM  
THE VARIOUS WARDS.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membran- ous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Smallpox.
Moorside ...	60	14	2	...	...	...	...
East .....	77	1	...	...	...	...	...
Church .....	14	4	1	...	...	...	...
Redvales .....	48	4	1	...	...	...	...
Elton .....	80	13	2	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	279	36	6	...	...	...	...

## SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases notified ... ..	389
Number of deaths ... ..	4
Case Mortality ... ..	1.02%

The number of cases notified show an increase of 291 as compared with the number (98) notified in the previous year. Of the notified cases, 147 were reported during the last three months of the year, but generally the disease has maintained a more or less epidemic character since the autumn of the previous year.

TYPE OF THE DISEASE.—The disease, generally, was of a mild type, except in a few cases, which, however, were singularly free from complications notwithstanding their acute nature.

ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.—Of the 389 notified cases 279, or 71.72 per cent., were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

HOUSES INFECTED.—389 cases were notified from 336 houses.

In 2 instances four cases occurred in the infected premises.

In 10 instances three   ,,           ,,           ,,

In 27 instances two   ,,           ,,           ,,

In 297 instances only one case   ,,           ,,

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—None of the schools in the Borough were closed during the year on account of this disease.

### QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Notifications ... ..	97	74	71	147
Deaths ... ..	2	—	—	2

### AGE DISTRIBUTION.

The youngest case notified was 13 months old, and the oldest 40 years.

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Over 65	All Ages.
Notifications... ..	—	101	253	29	6	—	389
Deaths ... ..	—	3	—	1	—	—	4

There was exhibited during the epidemic a distinct proneness for the disease to attack adults, no fewer than 35, or over 8 per cent., of the cases notified occurring amongst persons over 15 years of age. Nearly all of these cases were characterised by an unusually acute reaction during the febrile stage of the disease, but complications were rare.

It will be seen from the chart opposite page 38 that the disease was most prevalent during the last quarter of the year, the incidence reaching a maximum in the third week of November. The number of cases notified was at a minimum in the third week in June.

#### WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside		East		Church		Redvales.		Elton
Notifications ...	97	.....	98	.....	20	.....	78	.....	101
Deaths... ..	—	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	—

RETURN CASES.—In four instances cases occurred which could be placed under this heading.

For a year's record at an epidemic period, one must necessarily consider this as very satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that cases not infrequently occur which have to be placed in this category, when on enquiry the secondary infection is found to be in reality the original one delayed, and not the infection introduced by a child returning from Hospital. Parents sometimes innocently, but ignorantly, conceal from the disinfectors such perishable articles as hats or toys, belonging to the child which is removed to Hospital; these are put away, and only brought into evidence again as soon as the convalescent child returns. The disease is thus produced in other children of the house from the *original* infection, the home-coming child being given the credit for introducing it.

One is therefore forced to believe that sometimes the so-called "Return Cases" are really what one might term "Pseudo Return Cases," occurring in this manner, and not at all associated with any infection that could possibly be traced to the Hospital, either as an intrinsic or extrinsic infection, of the patient discharged.



This, therefore, shows the importance of parents realising the responsibility which rests upon them, in assisting the Health Authorities in their endeavours to prevent the spread of the disease amongst other members of the family.

The cause of the epidemic must be attributed to the unusually mild type of the disease producing many unrecognised cases; this resulted in a general distribution of foci of infection which were difficult to discover, as instance a newsboy (sic!) I found in a late stage of the disease, but exhibiting no signs of illness whatever. Again, in this connection, one must not lose sight of the fact that Scarlet Fever epidemics occur in cycles (see table, page 34), when fresh collections of susceptible children appear in turn after an epidemic's immunising effect has passed off, as on the present occasion.

#### NOTIFIED CASES, 1909.

From Families with	Total	Treated at Home		Treated in Hospital	
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
One child... ..	56	34	60.7	22	39.3
Two children ... ..	82	30	36.6	52	63.4
Three children ... ..	107	23	21.5	84	78.5
Four children ... ..	52	11	21.1	41	78.9
Five children ... ..	31	8	25.8	23	74.2
Six children ... ..	24	2	8.3	22	91.7
Seven children ... ..	19	1	5.3	18	94.7
Eight children ... ..	12	1	8.3	11	91.7
Nine children ... ..	2	—	—	2	100.0
Ten children... ..	3	—	—	3	100.0
Eleven children .. ..	1	—	—	1	100.0







## ENTERIC FEVER.

Cases notified ... ..	9
Deaths ... ..	4

Notifications of nine cases of Enteric Fever were received at the Health Office during the year, as compared with 15 cases in the preceding year. The following are the number of cases which have been notified during the last nine years :—

1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
47	... 33	... 37	... 32	... 33	... 33	... 18	... 15	... 9

This again establishes a record, and is a valuable indication of the sanitary condition of the Borough.

Of the nine cases, six were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. There were four deaths, two of which occurred at the Hospital, and two at the patients' homes.

The monthly incidence was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Notifications...	...	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	9
Deaths ... ..	...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4

AGE DISTRIBUTION :—

	AGES—							
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5—15	15—25	25—65	Over 65	Total	
Notifications...	...	—	3	3	3	—	9	
Deaths	...	—	—	3	1	—	4	

WARD DISTRIBUTION :—

					Moorside.	East.		Church.	Redvales.		Elton.		Total	
Notifications	...	...	...	3	...	—	...	I	...	I	...	4	...	9
Deaths	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	—	...	4	...	4

SEX INCIDENCE.—Of the notified cases, there were eight males and one female, and of the fatal cases the total number occurred in males.

SANITARY CONDITION OF INFECTED PROPERTY.—The general sanitary conditions of the dwellings and surroundings of the nine cases are summarised in the table on page 41.

From these it will be seen that three cases occurred in one building (Wellington Barracks). Of the seven buildings infected,  
 5 were provided with privy middens,  
 1 with pail closets (Wellington Barracks), and  
 1 with a fresh-water closet.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS.—Specimens of blood of 16 cases of suspected Typhoid Fever were sent to the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester, with the following results :—

Three gave positive results to Widal's test.

Thirteen gave negative results.

WATER SUPPLY.—In all cases the water supply was directly from the public service, and in no case was there any evidence of pollution.

MILK SUPPLY.—In no case was infection by this channel discovered.

SHELLFISH.—In three cases there was a history of cockles, mussels, or oysters having been eaten previous to the onset of the disease, but no proof of their causing the disease was furnished, although a consideration of the incubation period of the disease suggested the probability.

FOUL PRIVY MIDDENS.—In only one instance did inspection reveal a midden which was wet, open, and foul. But it will be noticed from the tables that five out of the seven infected premises had the privy-midden type of ashpit in use.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—These, for some years now, have consisted generally in (i.) Isolation (a) at home, or (b) in hospital. (ii.) Disinfection or destruction of stools. In the case of patients treated at home, special pails are supplied by the Health Department for the reception of the excreta of patients. The pails are removed frequently and their contents burnt at the destructor. (iii.) Thorough disinfection of house, bedding, &c. (iv.) Disinfection of sanitary conveniences attached to the infected houses. (v.) Examination of drains, and defects if found, are remedied. (vi.) Conversion of midden ashpits, where these exist in connection with infected houses, to the water-carriage system. The last remedy is, in my opinion, a most important one in the prevention of the future spread of the disease. (vii.) The possibility of individuals acting as “carriers” of the infection is kept in mind. As these individuals may be an active source of infection to others, without themselves actually suffering from the disease, their supervision and education receive the necessary attention.

# CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Cases in same house or vicinity.	Nature of Closet Accommodation.	Condition of			REMARKS.
					Yard.	Drains.	Closet or Ashpit.	
1	M.	20	Case No. 8, Sept. 1908.	Ash Closets	Good order	Good.	Good, cleared weekly	Visited Manchester. History of eating shellfish whilst there.
2	M.	39	None.	P. & A.	Good order partly flagged	Defective	Ashpit very deep emptied every ten weeks	History of eating mussels.
3	M.	28	None.	P. & A.	Good flagged,	Good on surface	Ashpit emptied every six weeks	Mill Reservoir at rear of Premises. House in dirty state. Sewer manhole at front of house, 8 yards away.
4	M.	20	Case No. 1.	Ash Closets	Good order	Good	Good, cleared weekly	Visited Manchester. Ate shellfish there.
5	M.	32	None.	P. & A.	Good Order	Good	Cleared weekly	Small house. No through ventilation. Waste pipe discharges over gully in kitchen. Has had Enteric Fever before.
6	M.	14	None.	P. & A.	Open, good order	Good on surface	Good, cleared every six weeks	Two privies and one midden four yards from and opposite kitchen door. History of having eaten much ice-cream.
7	F.	14	None.	P. & A.	Good, partly flagged	Good on surface	Cleared every ten weeks	
8	M.	12½	None.	W.C.	Good, flagged	Joint defective	Cleared monthly	
9	M.	17	Two cases, 1 and 4.	Ash Closets	Good	Good	Cleared weekly	Had been staying in Bolton just previous to attack.

W.C.—Water Closet.

P. & A.—Privy Ashpit or Privy Midden.



## DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Number of cases notified ... .. 59

Number of deaths ... .. 5

Fifty-nine cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup have been notified during the year, as compared with 52 cases during the year 1908, 48 in 1907, 35 in 1906, 55 in 1905, 73 in 1904, 107 in 1903, and 182 in 1902.

Five deaths have been recorded, representing a mortality rate of 0.08 per 1,000, as compared with ten deaths and a rate of 0.17 per 1,000 in the preceding year.

Of the 59 cases, 36 were removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital. The admissions to hospital constitute 61.02 per cent. of the total cases notified, as compared with 51.92 per cent. in 1908 and 58.33 per cent. in 1907.

Of the 36 cases admitted to the Hospital, one, or 2.77 per cent., proved fatal. Of the 23 cases treated at home four, or 17.39 per cent., died.

### MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
5	7	8	3	4	4	13	—	6	4	4	1	59

### QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Cases...	20	11	19	9	59
Deaths	1	2	1	1	5

### WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total.
Cases	22	8	7	7	15	59
Deaths	1	2	1	1	—	5
Removed to hospital	14	1	4	4	13	36

### NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	Total.
Cases...	1	24	29	2	3	59
Deaths	1	—	2	—	—	5

ANTITOXIN.—Forty-three phials of Antitoxin were supplied to the medical men of the district at a nominal rate, for patients suffering from Diphtheria within the Borough. It is gratifying to note that not only the curative but the prophylactic use of the

serum is practised by medical men in the Borough, who have under their care the families whose members have been infected or exposed to infection. In this connection it is also pleasing to remark that the use of sera for other infectious diseases is gaining popularity. Such as Anti-Streptococcus for Septicæmia, Anti-Scarlatina, Anti-Erysipelas, and the more recent Anti-Typhoid sera have been used when occasion appeared to justify them.

In the Florence Nightingale Hospital the use of Antitoxin is a matter of routine; it is used early, in large doses, and repeated where necessary.

#### CASE MORTALITY IN

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Hospital cases ... ..	2.77	18.51	25.0	7.7	4.17
Home treated cases ...	17.39	20.0	15.0	22.5	12.9

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Five cases of Puerperal Sepsis have been notified during the year, with two deaths, as compared with nine cases and two deaths in 1908. All the above cases were treated in their own homes.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

Number of cases notified ... ..	38
Number of deaths ... ..	0

During the year 38 cases of Erysipelas were notified, being an increase of 12 cases as compared with the number (26) in the previous year. No deaths were attributed to the disease, as compared with two deaths and a rate of 0.03 per 1,000 in the previous year. No case was removed to the Florence Nightingale Hospital for treatment.

#### WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total.
Notifications ... ..	8	15	4	4	7	38
Deaths ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### QUARTERLY INCIDENCE.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Notifications ... ..	7	7	10	14	38
Deaths ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

#### AGE INCIDENCE.

	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 Upwards.	Total.
Notifications..	—	1	6	2	25	4	38
Deaths ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SEX.—As last year the incidence was greatest amongst females, 20 females and 18 males being attacked.

The regions of the body affected were as follows :—

Face... ..	28 cases.
Face and Head ... ..	2 „
Legs and Arms ... ..	8 „

The majority of the cases occurred secondarily to some neglected injury, as a cut, scratch, or bruise.

On notification of the disease to the Health Department a thorough inspection of the premises is made, this frequently bringing to notice sanitary defects which otherwise would have escaped observation.

### SMALLPOX.

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year, the last case notified in the Borough was on February 3rd, 1906.

### SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

Return showing the number of births, deaths (under one year), vaccinations, conscientious objections, and the number unvaccinated for the year ending August 31st, 1909 :—

#### BOROUGH OF BURY.

	Bury North	Bury South	Elton	Total
Births ... ..	612	368	323	1303
Vaccinated ... ..	287	122	118	527
Insusceptible of Vaccination... ..	1	1	2	4
Conscientious Obj'ct'n Certificates	247	143	147	537
Dead, Unvaccinated ... ..	51	44	23	118
Postponed by Medical Certificate	7	—	5	12
Removal to districts known ... ..	4	9	5	18
Removal to districts unknown ... ..	5	27	4	36
Unaccounted for ... ..	10	22	19	51

Table showing percentage of Vaccination, and also comparison with the years 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902 :—

	Year ending August 31st,							
	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902
Number of Births ..	1,303	1,433	1,370	1,278	1,308	1,368	1,287	1,272
Vaccinated .....	40'44	42'08	52'70	59'31	68'12	64'40	57'34	66'74
Con. objection Cert's.	41'21	36'14	24'89	16'66	10'63	10'09	10'10	10'61
Unaccounted for ...	3'91	4'12	5'47	5'48	3'21	7'67	12'72	7'47

From the above table it will be seen that the percentage of children Vaccinated show a diminution of nearly 2 per cent., as compared with the previous year; whilst the percentage of objection certificates granted show an increase of over 5 per cent., probably due to the facilities now granted for the obtaining of these certificates.



## SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1909.

During the year 989 notifications were received at the Health Office from the Head Masters and Mistresses of the various schools within the Borough, of the existence of Infectious or Contagious Diseases among scholars attending their schools. Of this number 846 were certified as suffering from one or other of the under-mentioned ailments :—

Measles ... ..	523
Whooping Cough ... ..	153
Chickenpox ... ..	100
Scarlet Fever ... ..	32
Mumps ... ..	15
Ringworm ... ..	8
Bad cough ... ..	7
Eczema ... ..	3
Diphtheria ... ..	2
Sore throat ... ..	1
Enlarged tonsils ... ..	1
Bronchitis ... ..	1

The number of notifications received from the various schools during the years 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 were 787, 1,081, 730, and 684 respectively.

The following are the schools from which notifications were received in the order of number of the notifications :—

Chesham British School.	Walmersley School.
All Saints' School.	Christian Church School.
St. Chad's School.	St. Joseph's School.
Wood Street School.	Woolfold Wesleyan School.
St. Mark's School.	Pits-o'th'-Moor School.
St. Stephen's School.	St. Peter's School.
St. Paul's (Bell) School.	Clerke Street School.
Brunswick School.	George Street School.
St. Paul's (Huntley) School.	Parish Church School.
Guardian Angels' School.	Holy Trinity School.
St. John's School.	

## SCHOOL CLOSURE.

During the first month of the year it was found advisable to close the Infants' Department of St. Paul's (Bell) School, owing to the prevalence of Measles and Whooping Cough, and the Infants' Department of Brunswick School owing to an outbreak of Whooping Cough.

Owing to an outbreak of Measles during the early part of the year, chiefly in the Elton portion of the Borough, it was found advisable to close the Infants' Department of Guardian Angels', All Saints', St. Stephen's, Wood Street, and St. Peter's Schools, and also the whole of St. Chad's School.

The following is a summary of the schools closed :—

ST. PAUL'S (BELL) SCHOOL.—The Infants' Department of this school was closed from January 18th to February 8th, owing to the prevalence of Measles and Whooping Cough amongst the scholars. Out of a total of 156 scholars on the books, only 76 were present.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL.—Closure was applied to the Infants' Department of this school from January 29th to February 19th, owing to the prevalence of Whooping Cough amongst the scholars. On visiting the school on January 29th it was found that out of 90 scholars on the books, only 31 were present, with an average daily attendance of 87. The majority of absentees were found, on investigation, to be suffering from Whooping Cough.

GUARDIAN ANGELS' SCHOOL.—Owing to an outbreak of Measles amongst the younger scholars, the Infants' Department of the school was closed from February 2nd to February 23rd. On making inquiry at the school, on February 2nd, only 33 scholars were present out of a total of 80 on the books, and with an average daily attendance of 60. The majority of absentees were verified as suffering from Measles.

ALL SAINTS' AND ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOLS.—The Infants' Departments of these schools were closed from February 12th until March 8th owing to the prevalence of Measles. On visiting the schools on February 12th I found that at All Saints' Infants'

Department there were only 86 scholars present out of a total of 148 on the books, with an average daily attendance of 120, and in the Infants' Department of St. Stephen's there were 86 scholars present out of 160 on the books, with an average attendance of 136 per day.

ST. CHAD'S SCHOOL.—Owing to an outbreak of Measles it was found advisable to close the whole of this school from February 12th to March 8th. On enquiry at the school on February 12th, it was found that in the mixed department there were only 145 scholars present out of 248 on the books, with a daily average of 235, and in the Infants' Department only 54 scholars were present out of a total of 134 on the books, and with a daily average of 120. The majority of the absentees were found, on investigation, to be suffering from Measles.

WOOD STREET SCHOOL.—The Infants' Department of this school was closed on March 3rd to March 25th, owing to the prevalence of Measles amongst the scholars. On visiting the school on March 3rd, I found that out of 123 scholars on the books only 49 were present, with an average of 99 per day. The majority of absentees were verified as suffering from Measles.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.—Owing to the prevalence of Measles amongst the scholars, it was found advisable to close the Infants' Department of this school on February 1st until February 22nd. On inquiry at the school on February 1st, only 20 scholars were present out of a total of 60 on the books, and with an average attendance of 46. The majority of the absentees were found, on investigation, to be suffering from Measles.

#### DISINFECTION.

In each case after the closure of a school the walls, desks, floors, &c., have been sprayed with a solution of formalin or "Chloros," the rooms afterwards being fumigated with sulphur, special attention being given to the books, &c., used by the scholars.

Owing to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever during the whole of the year, disinfection has also been carried out at all the schools in the Borough.



Mention might also be made of the co-operation of the School Managers with the Health Department in their endeavours to prevent and control infectious diseases. Much valuable assistance has also been rendered by clergymen and others to the Department by not holding classes in the schoolrooms on Sundays during the period of closure of the day school for an infectious disease.

### MEASLES.

Number of cases notified by School Authorities ... ..	595
Number of deaths ... ..	17

The outbreak of Measles which commenced in the preceding year continued to be persistent until well into the summer. The outbreak, however, was confined chiefly to the Elton portion of the Borough, and was of a rather severe character, as evidenced by the heavy mortality. The mortality rate was equal to 0.28 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15 deaths and a rate of 0.25 per 1,000 in the preceding year. One cannot but regret the heavy mortality which annually takes place from this disease. During the ten years (1900-1909) no fewer than 203 deaths were recorded from this disease alone in Bury, whilst during the same period only 47 deaths were attributed to Scarlet Fever. Such figures are truly sufficient to make one pause, especially when we consider that the disease comes under the heading of "Preventable diseases." As pointed out in the handbills which have been distributed, it is a very great mistake to say "The sooner the better for a child to have Measles." Measles is not such a trifling disease as is generally assumed. The older a child the less likely it is to catch Measles, and if it does, the less likely is it to die. If every child could be protected from Measles until it has passed its fifth year, the mortality from Measles would be very greatly diminished. Of the 17 deaths, seven occurred in children under one year of age, nine between the ages of one and five, and one between five and 15 years. Although the mortality rate (0.28 per 1,000) for Bury compares very favourably with the rate (0.48 per 1,000) for the 76 Great Towns of England and Wales, it is still far too high.

#### WARD DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL CASES.

Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Total.
2 .....	1 .....	2 .....	4 .....	8 .....	17

## MONTHLY RECORD OF DEATHS.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
3	5	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	17

## SCHOOL CLOSURE.

During the first quarter of the year School Closure was applied to the Infants' Department of seven public elementary schools : (1) St. Paul's (Bell) School, from January 18th to February 8th; (2) St. Peter's School, from February 1st to February 23rd; (3) Guardian Angels' School, from February 2nd to February 23rd; (4) St. Stephen's School, from February 12th to March 8th; (5) St. Chad's School, from February 12th to March 8th; (6) All Saints' School, from February 12th to March 8th; and (7) Wood Street School, from March 3rd to March 25th.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.—The following precautionary measures are adopted in dealing with the outbreaks of Measles :—

(i.) Notification of the disease by School Teachers on printed forms supplied by the Health Department. (595 cases of Measles were thus notified during the year, and of these 523 were verified by the Health Department).

(ii.) Each case is visited, where possible, by the Health Visitor, who leaves handbills, and gives advice as to the precautions to be taken in each instance.

(iii.) Closure of Schools, chiefly the Infants' Departments, affected by the disease. A request is made also to the Sunday School Authorities to have this portion of the School closed during the period of closure of the Day School.

(iv.) Disinfection of houses affected, by means of formalin spray, &c., where consent can be obtained.

(v.) Thorough disinfection of affected Schools, with special attention to books, desks, &c.

The experience of the past year has again shown rather a greater tendency on the part of mothers to treat Measles as a more serious disease, and not such a trifling ailment, as in former years, when the affected child was not even, in many cases, put to bed, until some such severe complication as bronchitis or pneumonia sets in, and renders the patient very dangerously ill.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

Number of cases notified through School Authorities...	183
Number of deaths ... ..	13

During the year 13 deaths were attributed to Whooping Cough, which is equivalent to 0.22 per 1,000, as compared with a mortality of 0.10 per 1,000 in the previous year. The rate of mortality for the year compares very favourably with the rate (0.20) for England and Wales, and also with the rate (0.24) for the 76 Great Towns.

### DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Average.	1909.
2	34	0	10	7	42	1	6	27	6	13.5	13

### AGE DISTRIBUTION—

Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	All Ages.
2	10	1	13

### WARD DISTRIBUTION—

Ward.	Number of Deaths.
Moorside ... ..	3
East ... ..	4
Church ... ..	1
Redvales ... ..	1
Elton ... ..	4

### QUARTERLY INCIDENCE—

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
8	3	1	1	13

SCHOOL CLOSURE.—During the year it was found advisable to close the Infants' Department of one public elementary school (Brunswick School) owing to the prevalence of Whooping Cough, but one other had to be closed on account of the large number of cases of Whooping Cough and Measles amongst the scholars (St. Paul's, Bell, Infants' Department).



## MONTHLY INCIDENCE :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
3	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	13

From the above it will be seen that the disease, which began to assume an epidemic character during the early months of the year, appeared to be checked or controlled by the closure applied to the schools affected.

DISINFECTION.—Advantage was also taken at the majority of the schools from which cases were notified of having the various rooms, desks, &c., thoroughly disinfected.

Disinfection of rooms of infected houses, as well as of bedding and clothing, was in a large number of instances carried out by the Health Department, at the request of householders.

There can be no doubt of the importance of carrying out an early and efficient disinfection of all infected premises, articles of clothing, &c., and, in my opinion, it is only by the adoption of some such method that we can hope to prevent, or control, these recurring outbreaks of infectious disease.

HANDBILLS.—Handbills, of which the following is the text, were extensively distributed :—

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough is a very serious disease and is especially fatal in children under the age of five years. During the year 1900 Whooping Cough caused over six times the number of deaths that resulted from Scarlet Fever.

Whooping begins like a common cold or chest cough which lasts a week or more, then fits of coughing set in, each of these finishing with a long-drawn “whoop.” These fits are usually worse at nights, and are more liable to occur if the child be startled or agitated. Vomiting commonly occurs at the end of a fit. Bleeding at the nose and bloodshot eyes may result. The disease usually lasts two months or more. Babies and young children take Whooping Cough most readily; the disease often follows Measles.

Whooping Cough is very infectious, being readily conveyed from one child to another. Articles of Clothing and domestic animals may also convey the infection.

PRECAUTIONS.—The patient should be isolated and kept warm in a room at an even temperature. If the patient cannot be isolated it is desirable that other children in the same household be sent away, more particularly those under the age of seven years. If a doctor be called in early the disease can often be “cut short” or the cough modified to a great extent. Discharges from the nose and eyes should be received on small pieces of clean linen rag, which should be immediately burnt. A damp cloth rung out of disinfectant solution should be used to cleanse any surface on which the discharges (vomit, &c.) have come into contact.

The patient should not attend school until all cough has disappeared, a period usually of at least eight weeks. Children from the house in which there is a patient suffering from Whooping Cough should on no account attend either day or Sunday school for at least three weeks after isolation of the sufferer.

Mothers with children in arms should not visit houses in which Whooping Cough is known to exist, and should use every endeavour to prevent young children from going near such houses.

DISINFECTANTS can be obtained on application to the Health Department, Parsons Lane, and at the Gas Works, Elton. Disinfection of rooms, clothing, &c., will be undertaken by the Health Department, free of charge.

ROBERT BURNET,

Medical Officer of Health.

## DIARRHŒA.

Fifteen deaths have been recorded from Diarrhœa during the year, as compared with 30 deaths in the previous year. The rate of mortality is equal to 0.25 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 0.51 per 1,000 in the previous year. The rate of mortality is much more satisfactory than in the previous year, and is 0.48 per 1,000 below the mean rate (0.73) for the preceding ten years, and compares favourably with the rate (0.38) for the 76 Great Towns of England and Wales. An unsatisfactory feature is the large proportion of deaths which occurred in children under one year of age, as out of the 15 deaths 12, or 80 per cent., occurred in infants during the first year of life, and of these 11 occurred amongst infants who were being fed by the bottle.

### MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE															
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward.	Number of Deaths.
Moorside ... ..	5
East ... ..	2
Church ... ..	2
Redvales ... ..	2
Elton ... ..	4
	<hr/>
Whole Borough ... ..	15

### AGE PERIODS.

Under 1.      1 to 5.      5 to 15.      15 to 25.      25 to 65.      65 Upwards.      All Ages

I 2    ...    I    ...    —    ...    —    ...    2    ...    —    ...    I 5



## COMPARATIVE MORTALITY RATES IN 1909.

The death-rate from Diarrhœa in Bury compares very favourably with the mortality rates in the other large towns, the rates for the Lancashire towns being as follows :—

Blackburn ... ..	0.44
Bolton ... ..	0.27
Bootle ... ..	0.67
Burnley ... ..	0.79
<b>Bury</b> ... ..	0.25
Liverpool ... ..	0.69
Manchester ... ..	0.43
Oldham ... ..	0.40
Preston ... ..	0.32
Rochdale ... ..	0.11
St. Helens ... ..	0.28
Warrington ... ..	0.57
Wigan ... ..	0.54

It will thus be seen that the Diarrhœa death-rate in Bury is, with one exception, the lowest of the rates for the Lancashire members of the 76 Great Towns of England and Wales.

CLEANSING OF STREETS, &c.—With a view of minimising to some extent the various factors which have been considered to have a causal relation to Summer Diarrhœa, the following special methods of cleansing were adopted during the period from May to the end of September :—(a) The sweeping of streets was carried out during the night-time, the combined street-watering and brushing machines being used (except in wet weather). (b) The collection of stable refuse, &c., during the daytime, by men with hand-carts (orderly men), was extended to all the streets. (c) In addition to the principal thoroughfares, special attention was paid to the watering of secondary and other streets. (d) Special attention to the emptying of sanitary conveniences, especially those of the “ Pail ” and “ Privy Midden ” types. (e) After the emptying of contents from the latter types of conveniences, the interiors of same were limewashed by means of a sprayer, with a sanitary lime. (f) The emptying of street gullies direct into a tank cart, the gulley afterwards being sealed with clean water, to which had been added a soluble disinfectant.

Table, showing the deaths from epidemic diseases in Bury among children under 15 years of age, during the last year and the ten preceding years :—

DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE IN BURY.

DISEASE.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Average, 10 years.	1909
Measles .. .. .	5	25	7	16	25	27	6	51	11	15	18·8	16
Whooping Cough ..	2	34	—	10	7	42	1	6	27	6	17·5	12
Diphtheria .. ..	9	8	12	34	25	7	5	6	10	7	12·3	3
Scarlet Fever .. ..	5	6	3	5	7	9	3	2	1	2	4·3	3
“Fever” .. .. .	4	2	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1·3	—
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	—
Diarrhœa .. .. .	92	39	55	10	44	42	38	46	10	25	40·1	12

INFLUENZA.

Ten deaths were attributed to Influenza during 1909. This represents a mortality rate of 0.17 per 1,000 as compared with thirteen deaths and a rate of 0.22 per 1,000 in the previous year.

Deaths from Influenza during 1909 as compared with the ten preceding years :—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Average.	1909.
24	34	12	6	5	11	10	7	10	13	13.2	10

AGE DISTRIBUTION.—One death occurred between the age of five and 15, seven between 25 and 65, and two were of persons over 65 years of age.

WARD DISTRIBUTION—

Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Whole Borough.
2	2	2	2	2	10

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE—

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
6	2	1	1	10

## TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

### PHTHISIS.

Phthisis caused 71 deaths, of which 40 were of males and 31 females. The rate of mortality was 1.19 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 1.07 per 1,000 in the previous year. Eleven of the deaths occurred in the Union Workhouse and three in the County Asylum, Prestwich.

The age and sex distribution of the cases was as follows :—

	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 upwards	Total
Males ... ..	1	—	1	4	32	2	40
Females... ..	—	—	2	7	21	1	31

#### MEAN AGE AT DEATH FROM PHTHISIS.

Males ... ..	39.4
Females ... ..	24.6

#### WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

	Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton	Total
Males ... ..	10	9	7	4	10	40
Females ... ..	10	4	5	10	2	31

#### DEATH RATES FOR PHTHISIS IN THE SEVERAL WARDS.

Moorside	East	Church	Redvales	Elton
1.29	1.16	1.63	1.29	0.84

#### QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF PHTHISIS.

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole Year
21	16	18	16	71

DISINFECTION.—Thirty-two rooms in seventeen houses have been disinfected with the fumes of formalin, and the walls of thirty-six rooms in twenty-two houses have been sprayed with a solution of formalin after the occurrence of deaths from Phthisis.



OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS DYING FROM PHTHISIS DURING THE  
YEARS 1900-1909.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Cotton Operatives ... ..	18	24	13	16	11	10	13	15	9	16
Woollen Operatives ... ..	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Felt Hat Workers ... ..	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	0	1	0
Paper Mill Workers ... ..	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	4	0	2
Iron Operatives ... ..	7	0	11	8	6	8	2	6	5	6
Stone Masons ... ..	4	2	2	0	5	2	3	2	0	3
Dressmakers and Tailors... ..	3	0	3	0	2	5	1	1	1	0
Joiners and Cabinetmakers ...	0	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	0
Shoemakers and Cloggers ...	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Clerks ... ..	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	3
Outdoor Labourers and Carters	6	8	10	6	25	7	16	13	19	12
Other or no employment ... ..	51	49	27	29	40	36	32	25	26	27
Totals ... ..	98	93	75	69	97	73	74	66	63	71

The class “ outdoor labourers and carters ” cannot be taken as an accurate description of the real occupation of the fatal cases so described, for many of them, who originally followed other employment, changed it for an outdoor one later, on medical advice.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.—This system, which has been in use in Bury since September 5th, 1901, resulted last year in 16 fresh cases being notified, making a total of 293 notifications since the first adoption. All the notified cases were visited by the Lady Sanitary Inspector, who advised as to the nursing of the patients, and prevention of the spread of infection; hand-bills on “ How to Prevent Consumption ” and “ Fresh Air and Ventilation ” were left at the houses.

AGE AND SEX OF THE NOTIFIED CASES :—

	Under 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 Upwards	Total
Males ... ..	—	—	3	9	—	12
Females... ..	—	—	—	4	—	4

OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.—Eighteen deaths resulted from tuberculous diseases other than Phthisis, as compared with 23 deaths in the previous year. Of these—

2	we	re	due	to	Abdominal Tuberculosis.
3	„				Tuberculosis of the Brain.
I	„				General Tuberculosis.
I	„				Tuberculosis of the Larynx.
II	„				other forms of the disease.

The age distribution was as follows :—

Under 1		1 to 5		5 to 15		15 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 Upwards	Total	
4	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	18

Tuberculosis, therefore, was responsible for 89 deaths altogether, which is equivalent to a rate of 1.50 per 1,000.

In other words, one out of every 11 deaths in Bury is due to some form of Consumption.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM.—The sputa of 53 suspected cases of Phthisis were sent in special tins to the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester.

Tubercle Bacilli were found in 10 cases, and a negative result was obtained in 43 cases.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN BURY DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS :—

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909									
98	...	93	...	75	...	69	...	97	...	73	...	74	...	66	...	63	...	71

The number of persons engaged in the cotton trade in Bury at the last census was 11,035, of which 3,155 were males and 7,880 females.

PHTHISIS RATE.

Whole District . . . . .	1.19 per 1,000.
Of persons engaged in the Cotton Trade . . . . .	1.45 per 1,000.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1908.

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The above is an Order of the Local Government Board, and makes compulsory the notification to Medical Officers of Health of cases of Phthisis occurring in Poor Law Institutions, or amongst persons in charge of District Medical Officers. The Order came into force on January 1st, 1909, and during the year 53 notifications were received at the Health Office, as follows :—

- FORM A.—Notifications from Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions of persons in their Institutions suffering from Phthisis ... .. 29.
- FORM B.—Notifications from District Medical Officers of the Bury Union of persons suffering from Phthisis in the Borough of Bury ... .. 17.
- FORM C.—Notifications from Masters of Poor Law Institutions reporting the removal of a Phthisis patient from the Institution to another address ... .. 7.
- FORM D.—Notifications from Relieving Officers of change of address of Phthisis patients in their districts ... .. 0.

After notification, where possible the cases were visited by Nurse Walton, and suitable advice given *re* methods of dealing with sputum and prevention of spread of the disease. Pamphlets dealing with Light, Ventilation, and Consumption were also left at the patients' houses. Disinfectant solutions, paper handkerchiefs, and spittoons were supplied gratis to the patients. Subsequent visits were also paid by the Lady Inspector to ensure that the instructions were being carried out, and to give advice about the nursing of the patients, many of whom were in the last stage of the disease.

Of the 53 notified cases, 39 were males and 14 females.



From the particulars obtained by the Inspector on visiting the following cases, there is evidence of :—

(a) Hereditary predisposition towards the disease :

	Case.	Age.	Particulars.
1.	Female.	16.	Father and other members of his family died from Consumption.
2.	Male.	29.	Father died of Phthisis.
3.	Female.	28.	Father died of Phthisis.
4.	Female.	10.	Father died of Phthisis.
5.	Male.	60.	All the family died from Consumption.
6.	Female.	38.	Strong history of Consumption on the mother's side.
7.	Male.	27.	Father died of Phthisis.

(b) Cases showing probability of personal infection :

	Case.	Age.	Particulars.
1.	Female.	82.	Husband died of Phthisis.
2.	Male.	42.	Daily companionship of a man in an advanced stage of Phthisis. Of alcoholic habits. Wife and large family healthy.
3.	Female.	24.	Nursed a niece suffering from Phthisis, and slept with her for two years. Parents and family healthy.
4.	Female.	64.	Husband died of Phthisis.

Of the 53 notified cases under the Regulations, 29, or 54.71 per cent., were treated in the Union Infirmary. At this Institution provision is made for the isolation of twelve patients, six males and six females, and at the present time is the only provision made by the Guardians, but it is of supreme importance, as thereby they are enabled to isolate the more advanced cases.

In my opinion it is essential that the procedures necessary for the control of other infectious diseases should be made applicable to Phthisis, viz. :—

- (a) Compulsory Notification ;
- (b) Disinfection ; and
- (c) Isolation.

The present condition of affairs with regard to Consumption is regrettable, and, as pointed out by the Chairman of the Health Committee (Alderman Parks) in a paper published in the local press on "Some Particulars with regard to Consumption," it is surprising to find that no provision has been made for the working classes who may be suffering from Consumption, such as there is for the other infectious diseases. At the present time the hospitals provided for Consumptives may be classified under the following heads :—(a) Private Institutions; (b) Charitable Institutions; and (c) Poor-Law Institutions. The first-mentioned class of institutions are for those people able to pay three guineas and upwards per week; (b) are for those able to pay from £1 upwards per week; and (c) are for the Poor Law alone.

However, owing to private munificence, the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board have become possessed of a residence, "Holcombe Hall," to be used as a Sanatorium for Consumptives, thus providing for the residents of Bury, as one of the constituent districts, means for the isolation of their Consumptive sick.

As the Sanatorium will in all probability be only used for those patients in the early stages of the disease, we have still to consider those sufferers who are in the later and more infectious stages of the disease. I would therefore recommend for the serious consideration of the Health Committee the paramount importance of the provision of an isolation hospital at an early date for the advanced cases of Consumption in the Borough.

### CANCER.

During the year 57 deaths (equal to a mortality of 0.96 per 1,000) were registered as due to various forms of malignant disease. These figures are identical with those of the previous year. Of these deaths, 28 were males and 29 females.

Sex and Age.	Under 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	Over 75.	Total.
Males ...	1	2	9	10	5	1	28
Females..	—	5	7	11	4	2	29

The following table gives the ward distribution of these deaths, and the rate of mortality in each ward, as compared with the corresponding figures for each of the four preceding years :—

Ward.	1905.		1906		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	No.	Rate per 1000.	No.	Rate per 1000.	No.	Rate per 1000.	No.	Rate per 1000.	No.	Rate per 1000.
Moorside ..	11	0.75	14*	0.96	15	1.02	8	0.54	15	1.01
East ..	18	1.51	10	0.84	10	0.83	12	1.08	8	0.66
Church ....	8	1.10	8	1.09	7	0.95	8	1.08	14	1.90
Redvales ..	8	0.75	13	1.21	8	0.74	14	1.21	8	0.73
Elton ....	9	0.63	14	0.99	12	0.84	15	1.00	12	0.84
Totals....	54	0.92	59	1.00	52	0.88	57	0.96	57	0.96

Character of the disease as described on the returns :—

	Males.	Females.
“ Cancer ” ... ..	16	22
“ Malignant Disease ” ... ..	2	—
Carcinoma ... ..	3	5
Epithelioma ... ..	7	2

ORGANS AFFECTED.	Males.	Females.
Mouth ... ..	2	—
Lip ... ..	1	1
Tongue ... ..	2	1
Palate ... ..	1	—
Upper Jaw ... ..	—	1
Neck ... ..	2	—
Œsophagus ... ..	4	—
Stomach ... ..	3	4
Intestine ... ..	3	4
Rectum ... ..	5	2
Anus ... ..	1	—
Peritoneum ... ..	—	1
Liver ... ..	2	2
Gall Bladder ... ..	—	2
Pancreas ... ..	1	1
Kidney ... ..	1	—
Breast ... ..	—	2
Uterus ... ..	—	7
Foot ... ..	—	1
	28	29



### DISINFECTION.

The following is a summary of the disinfection carried out during the year in the reported cases of Infectious Diseases :—

441 rooms in 390 houses were disinfected with the fumes of either sulphur or formaldehyde, and the walls of 557 rooms in 403 houses sprayed with a solution of either formalin or carbolic acid.

164 rooms in 42 houses have been fumigated with sulphur, at the request of either the tenant or owner.

Forty-six public schools have been fumigated with sulphur, and the desks, books, walls, &c., sprayed with a solution of formalin, the rooms afterwards being disinfected with the fumes of formaldehyde.

In addition the walls of the Dispensary Hospital have several times during the year been sprayed with a solution of formalin, the rooms afterwards being disinfected with the fumes of formaldehyde.

Thirty-two rooms in 17 houses have been disinfected with the fumes of formalin, and the walls of 36 rooms in 22 houses sprayed with a solution of formalin, after the occurrence of deaths from Phthisis.

Sixteen parcels of infected clothing and 428 sets of infected bedding have been disinfected by steam.

It may be said that in the disinfection of rooms—the spraying of floors, walls, ledges, &c., with either formalin or carbolic or other disinfectant solution before fumigation, is now the routine procedure.

## WATER SUPPLY.

**PUBLIC SUPPLY.**—The public service of the Borough is derived from three of the Reservoirs belonging to the Bury and District Joint Water Board. The Board represents the following Authorities:—Bury, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Tottington, Haslingden, Rawtenstall, Whitefield, Little Lever, and Bury Rural. The area supplied is 80 square miles.

The three Reservoirs supplying Bury are:—

Gin Hall (situated in Bury) supplying 10,200 houses.

Calf Hey (situated in Haslingden Borough) supplying 1,917 houses, chiefly in the districts of Limefield, Bell Lane, and Blackford Bridge.

Hapton (situated partly in Rawtenstall Borough, partly in the Burnley district) supplying 1,492 houses, chiefly in Chesham and Walshaw districts.

The total number of houses supplied at December 31st, 1909, was 13,609.

### RAINFALL.

	1909	1908	1907	1906
Gin Hall... ..	48.66	44.17	47.14	51.49
Calf Hey ... ..	52.41	44.35	49.92	53.32
Hapton... ..	48.97	39.87	43.95	46.93

An average of 50.01 inches, compared with 42.79 in 1908, 47.00 in 1907 and 50.58 in 1906.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—127 yards of 2-in., 825 yards of 4-in., and 727 yards of 6-in. main have been laid as follows:—

Yards.	Inches.	Situation.
36	2	Ainsworth Road and Fairy Street, Elton.
91	2	Back Manchester Road and Parliament Street.
23	4	Walmersley Road, opposite Lowes Road.
30	4	Back Ainsworth Road, off Back Horbury St.
41	4	Back Milner Avenue.
48	4	Lowes Road.
49	4	Solness Street
53	4	Chesham Road.
58	4	Walmersley Road, Limefield.
62	4	Back Heywood Street near Nuttall Street
63	4	Back Rochdale Old Road, Jericho.
77	4	Back Heywood Street near Nuttall Street.
78	4	Chesham New Road.
120	4	Halvard Street.
123	4	Ainsworth Road.
112	6	Chesham New Road.
615	6	Rochdale Old Road, Jericho.

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1679

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32 yards of 3-in. main at Broad Oak Lane, near Cuckoo Lane, 96 yards of 3-in. main at Back Park Street, Fernhill, and 240 yards of 4-in. main at Shepherd Street and Back Lord Street have been renewed.

Flushing operations have been carried out periodically, and several "dead ends" have been renewed.

From January 1st to December 31st there were 187 new houses connected to the public service and 23 houses disconnected.

WATER CLOSETS.—During the year a water supply has been connected to 180 baths and 359 water closets, in accordance with the regulations of the Water Works Department.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY.—At the end of the year 1909 there were eight houses, 96 cottages, and two schools supplied with water from private sources. The following list shows the situation and the number of houses supplied :—

4 cottages, Well Brow.	1 house, Broom House.
1 cottage, Holebottom.	4 cottages, Duckworth Fold
School, Woodgate Hill.	2 houses, Springs.
1 house, Green Bank.	2 cottages, Spring Cottages.
1 house, Chesham.	4 cottages, Springs.
1 house, Chesham Green.	9 cottages, School Street.
1 cottage, Cinder Hill.	1 cottage, Bury Ground.
1 house, South View.	3 cottages, near Bury
2 cottages, Chesham Green.	Reservoir.
3 cottages, Cinder Hill.	3 cottages, Woodhill Road.
1 cottage, Gipsy Brook.	12 cottages, Yates Terrace.
1 cottage, Chesham.	School, Woodhill.
2 cottages, Birchen Bower.	44 cottages, Woodhill.
2 cottages, Lowes.	3 cottages, Stag Houses.



## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

FACTORIES.—During the year 15 notices have been received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories, 13 of which referred to insufficient or unsuitable closet accommodation, and in 11 cases the necessary work has been carried out.

WORKSHOPS.—The duty of supervising the workshops in which males are employed is carried out by Inspectors Haworth and Kay, and the Female Inspector (Nurse Walton) has charge of the workshops in which females only are employed. The Inspectors have paid 334 visits to the workshops during the year.

GENERAL SANITATION.—The workshops, as regards cleanliness, light, air space, &c., have been found to comply with requirements. From a sanitary point of view the conditions under which work is carried on in these rooms is very satisfactory, and it is pleasing to record that any suggestions for further improvement have been carried out by the owners. The number of workshops in the Borough is 475, an increase of 22 as compared with the previous year.

BAKEHOUSES.—The number of bakehouses on the register is 140, as compared with 114 in the previous year. Inspector Openshaw, who has the bakehouses under supervision, reports that the businesses have been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, a pleasing feature being that no complaints have been received from residents in the vicinity of bakehouses of the excessive emission of smoke.

There is still one cellar bakehouse within the Borough, as in the previous year.

SHOP HOURS ACTS.—The duties of carrying out the provisions of these Acts, also the provisions under the Seats for Shop Assistants' Act, have been entrusted to Nurse Walton and Inspector<sup>\*</sup> Haworth. The Inspectors have paid 98 visits to the various shops in the performance of these duties, and have found that the requirements of the Acts were being carried out.

HOME WORK.—Lists containing the names and addresses of home workers have been received from several firms and entered in the register. The Inspector (Nurse Walton) has paid 69 visits to the homes in which the work is carried on, and she reports that in the majority of cases the work is performed under satisfactory conditions.

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1909, for the County  
Borough of Bury.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND  
HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries	56	22	..
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries.)	334	4	..
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)...	15	5	..
Total ... ..	405	31	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	..	..	..	..
Want of ventilation ... ..	2	2	..	..
Overcrowding ... ..	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances ... ..	16	16	..	..
Sanitary { insufficient .. ..	4	4	..	..
accommodation { unsuitable or defective	9	7	..	..
{ not separate for sexes	1	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ... ..	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100.) ...	..	..	..	..
Failure as regard lists of outworkers (S. 107) ... ..	..	..	..	..
Giving out work to { unwholesome	..	..	..	..
be done in { (S. 108) ... ..	..	..	..	..
premises which are { infected (S.110)	..	..	..	..
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109) ... ..	..	..	..	..
Other offences... ..	..	..	..	..
Total ... ..	32	29	..	..

## OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—		—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Act (S. 133)		—	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..	15	
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.	12	
Other ... ..		1	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..		1	
In use at the end of the year ... ..		—	
Homework :—		Number of	
<i>List of Outworkers</i> (S. 107) :—		Lists.	Outworkers.
Lists received :—Twice in the year ... ..		6	65
Once in the year ... ..		—	—
Addresses of outworkers } forwarded to other Authorities .		—	—
} received from other Authorities		—	—
Inspection of Outworkers' Premises.....		69	
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—</i>		Wearing Apparel.	Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108) ... ..		—	—
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ... ..		—	—
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)		—	—
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year 1908.			
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses ... ..	140	
	Blacksmiths ... ..	15	
	Brush Manufacturers ... ..	5	
	Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers	46	
	Cloggers ... ..	23	
	Cotton Waste Merchants ... ..	4	
	Cycle Repairers... ..	8	
	Cabinet Makers and Joiners ... ..	15	
	Marine Store Dealers & Metal Brokers	9	
	Painters and Decorators ... ..	21	
	Plumbers ... ..	12	
	Saddlers ... ..	7	
	Tailors... ..	24	
	Milliners ... ..	42	
	Dress and Mantle Makers ... ..	58	
	Other Trades... ..	46	
Total number of workshops on register ... ..		475	



## THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

There is not much to chronicle under the above heading. The Housing Committee have met many times during the year to consider schemes for the erection of dwellings for the working classes, but at the close of the year it could not be said that much material progress had been made.

In view of the amount of overcrowding which is known to exist in the Borough, together with the fact that there are insanitary houses waiting to be dealt with, and which if dealt with at the present time would only tend to further overcrowding or drive the families into furnished rooms, one can only hope for an early solution of this important problem.

There can be no doubt but that the housing question will play an important part in the fight against Consumption, as it is only by preventing overcrowding, and the provision of better houses and surroundings, that we can hope to ultimately stamp out this dread disease.

During the year no houses have been condemned as unsuitable for human habitation under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

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## HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

(“Furnished Rooms.”)

These houses, which are under the supervision of Inspector Haworth, have been kept in a fairly clean state. One house has been given up during the year, the number of these houses now on the register being 34. Speaking generally, this method of housing the poorer classes is far from satisfactory, but until some other provision is made in the shape of the erection of a cheaper type of house suitable for this class of people, either by the Corporation or by private enterprise, we shall have to endure what, in my opinion, constitutes a blot on the Sanitary Administration of the town.

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## COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The number of Common Lodging-houses in the Borough is 24, the same number as in the previous year, all of which are subject to annual registration in accordance with Section 40 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1901 (now consolidated in the Bury Corporation Act, 1909). The houses have been kept clean, and have been limewashed twice in the year in accordance with requirements. Two of the houses have been transferred to other owners during the year.

## MEAT INSPECTION. THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

The returns for the year 1909 show an increase in the number of animals slaughtered compared with the year 1908, bringing the figures nearer to those (30,136) recorded in 1907 :—

	1909	1908	
Beasts ... ..	4262	4350	Decrease 88
Sheep and Lambs ...	21395	18727	Increase 2668
Pigs ... ..	4911	4921	Decrease 10
Calves ... ..	1171	1237	Decrease 66

From the above table it will be observed that the number of animals slaughtered (31,739) at the Public Abattoirs during the year 1909, shows an increase of 2,504 as compared with the number slaughtered (29,235) in 1908.

Inspector Openshaw reports Tuberculosis in 74 carcasses examined during the year ending December 31st, 1909, as compared with 63 carcasses in 1908, 62 carcasses in 1907, 66 in 1906, and 77 in 1905. Of these 74 carcasses, 47 were of beasts, one calf, and 26 were pigs, as compared with 44 beasts and 19 pigs affected with the disease in the previous year. Voluntary surrender of the affected organs or carcase (when necessary) was obtained. The quality of the meat generally maintained the standard of previous years.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—Proceedings were instituted against one farmer in the neighbourhood in connection with a case of Anthrax. The animal, which had been surreptitiously slaughtered and removed, was afterwards submitted to the Manchester authorities for inspection, when the existence of the disease was discovered and reported to me. The farm premises were disinfected carefully, and the occupier was convicted for failing to notify the disease, and fined £10 and costs.

In another case in which a local butcher and his slaughterman were detected in stripping the membranes from a tuberculous cow, proceedings were waived by the Health Committee, on a sum being paid to defray the expenses incurred; the offenders being severely cautioned.

## FARMS AND MILK SUPPLY.

The number of registered farms within the Borough at the end of the year was 63. Applications for registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order were received from three persons.

The farms within the Borough have been regularly and systematically visited by Inspector Openshaw, with the result that the majority of the farm buildings are now in a very good sanitary condition. Several important improvements have been carried out, e.g., the provision of new shippons, &c., and from a reference to the Inspector's report it will be seen that other sanitary improvements, such as ventilation, drainage, lighting, &c., have been carried out.

MILK.—The quality of milk supplied in the Borough, as judged by the samples submitted for analysis, has been fairly good. Sixty samples were taken by the Inspector (Mr. Cass) and submitted to the Borough Analyst, and, with four exceptions, were pronounced genuine. Of the four samples of milk referred to above, two shewed a deficiency of 1.42 per cent. and 6.6 per cent. of fats respectively, and the other two contained 6.0 per cent. and 3.5 per cent. of added water.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—Three prosecutions were commenced and two convictions were obtained, each of the vendors being fined 40 shillings and costs. The summons in the other case was withdrawn upon the vendor paying the costs.

Number of samples of milk taken in the past eight years :—

Year	Samples	Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1909... ..	60	4	6.6
1908... ..	51	2	3.9
1907... ..	43	0	—
1906... ..	73	7	9.6
1905... ..	76	9	11.8
1904... ..	51	2	3.9
1903... ..	40	3	7.5
1902... ..	46	2	4.3



## FOOD AND DRUGS.

The number of samples submitted to the Borough Analyst during the year was 148, an increase of 38 from the number in 1908. The number of samples taken in 1907 was 121, and in 1906 142.

With the exception of four samples of milk and two samples of spirits, all the samples submitted were genuine. The percentage of adulteration is equal to 4.05 per cent. of the total samples submitted. In the preceding nine years the percentage of adulteration was as follows :—

Year.	Number of Samples.	Percentage of Adulteration.
1908 .....	110 .....	1.82
1907 .....	121 .....	—
1906 .....	142 .....	7.0
1905 .....	130 .....	10.6
1904 .....	113 .....	3.54
1903 .....	97 .....	11.49
1902 .....	78 .....	3.8
1901 .....	94 .....	4.2
1900 .....	92 .....	3.2

## SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

The number of observations taken was 47, which is an increase of 12 observations, as compared with the previous year. Forty-one of the observations were of one hour's duration, one being of 45 minutes, one of forty minutes, and four were of thirty minutes. The time limit of seven minutes "black" smoke per hour was exceeded in 16 instances.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—Legal notices were served upon 15 firms, and proceedings were ordered to be taken against one firm for having allowed the period of seven minutes "black" smoke to be exceeded after having previously received notice to abate the nuisance, and resulted in the defaulting firm being fined £3 and costs, and an order made for the abatement of the nuisance within one month. It would be an advantage to the health of the Borough if the time allowed for "black" smoke was further reduced.

### MIDWIVES' ACT.

The number of midwives on the register at the end of the year was 24, an increase of three from the total at the end of the year 1908. Five new midwives were registered during the year, and two midwives have died during the same period.

There is nothing to report regarding the conduct of the midwives, but some still find difficulty in the use of the clinical thermometer, and some being unable to write have to rely upon others to enter up their registers; these latter, fortunately few in number, are untrained and uneducated. The standard of midwifery work now carried out in Bury shows a higher state of efficiency, due, doubtless, to the supervision of the Central Midwives' Board, and the provisions contained in the Midwives' Act of 1902.

During the year 39 notices were received from midwives requesting the help of medical practitioners.

A leaflet issued by the Central Midwives' Board has been distributed to midwives. The leaflet, which dealt with Ophthalmia Neonatorum, called, *inter alia*, the attention of midwives to the directions to be observed, and that the Central Midwives' Board were determined, so far as lay in their power, to secure the strict observance of its rules and directions.

STILL BIRTHS.—Twelve still births were notified by medical men, and 30 by midwives during 1909, an increase of seven on the number notified during 1908.

Legislation as to the procedure to be adopted in the interment of still-born babies is desirable, in order to minimise the possibility of the occurrence of crime.

**CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.**

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**Nightsoil Branch.**

The work of refuse collection has been carried out during the year in a fairly satisfactory manner. There is a very satisfactory reduction in the number of notices received at the Health Office for the emptying of ashpits, namely, 121, as compared with 153 in 1908, and 273 in 1907.

During the year the Cleansing Committee decided to abolish the practice of depositing household and other refuse on tips, and that the same should be incinerated at the Destructors at Fernhill and the Sewage Works respectively.

CONVERSION OF MIDDEN ASHPITS AND PAIL CLOSETS.—The number of conversions during the year shows an increase of 86 on the number for the previous year. The number of fresh-water closets substituted for privy middens and pail closets was 261, whilst in 16 instances waste-water closets were substituted. The Health Committee now decline to assist property owners in the conversion of privy middens, &c., to the water-carriage system unless they are prepared to adopt the fresh-water type of closet. The Council have also decided that in future all property erected in the Borough shall be provided with fresh-water closets.

**Scavenging Branch.**

The cleansing of streets has been carried out much in the same manner as in previous years. From April to October the work is carried on, in great part, during the night time, before the bulk of horse traffic commences. The combined street watering and sweeping machines have been utilised as much as possible so as to avoid dust nuisance.

CONCLUSIONS.—In view of the fact that all refuse is now being burned at the Destructors, one of which is situate at the extreme end of the Borough, there has been a consequent increase of cost in the conveyance, and I would call the urgent attention of the Cleansing Committee to the provision of some scheme for the more speedy removal of the refuse, and also for the provision of one or more collecting centres.

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**TABLE I.**  
**SUMMARY OF DEATHS, 1909.**

DISEASES.	AGES.													ALL AGES.
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	
Measles	7	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Scarlet Fever	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Epidemic Influenza	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	10
Whooping Cough	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Diphtheria	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7
Epidemic Enteritis	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Syphilis	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Allied Diseases	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis of Brain	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis of Larynx	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis	1	1	..	2	6	5	14	15	12	12	3	..	..	71
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
General Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other forms Tuberculosis	4	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Chronic Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Osteo-arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	6	19	9	9	3	..	57
Diabetes Mellitus	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	7
Anæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
Premature Birth	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Debility at Birth	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Atelectasis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Congenital Defects : Heart	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Spina Bifida	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Want of Breast Milk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Dentition	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Old Age, Senile Decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	38	42	10	94
Convulsions	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	16
Meningitis	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	14	14	7	2	45
Softening of Brain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	5
Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	5
General Paralysis of Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	6
Chorea	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Tumour	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	6
Laryngismus stridulus	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Locomotor Ataxy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Paraplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	5
Other forms, Brain Diseases :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Congestion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Infantile Paralysis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Otitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Endocarditis Acute	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Angina Pectoris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	..	7
Senile Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Embolism, Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
Other Diseases, Heart & Vessels	..	..	1	1	3	2	5	9	13	27	20	8	..	89
Heart Failure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	6
Croup	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Bronchitis	9	11	..	..	2	1	2	2	4	5	10	2	..	48
Chronic Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	25	23	3	..	62
Lobar Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	5
Lobular Pneumonia	21	15	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	6	1	..	48
Pneumonia	7	3	2	1	1	1	7	5	6	8	5	1	1	48
Emphysema, Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Other Diseases, Respiratory Syst'm	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Abscess, Lung	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Enteritis	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6
Totals	154	71	15	6	20	25	41	56	88	139	150	73	13	851

TABLE I.—Continued.

## SUMMARY OF DEATHS, 1909.

DISEASES.	AGES.														ALL AGES.
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	85		
Totals brought forward	154	71	15	6	20	25	41	56	88	139	150	73	13	851	
Appendicitis .....	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Obstruction of Intestine .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	6	
Other Diseases of Intestine .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4	
Other Diseases of Liver .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Peritonitis .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	
Other Diseases, Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	
Jaundice .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Leukæmia .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Acute Nephritis .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	
Bright's Disease .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	9	6	..	..	25	
Diseases of Bladder & Prostate..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	
Other Diseases, Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Papilloma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Addison's Disease..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Diseases of Uterus & App'ndag's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Puerperal Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Placenta Prævia, Flooding .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Other Diseases, Pregnancy and Childbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Umbilical Hæmorrhage..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Ulcer, Bedsore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	
Eczema.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Other Diseases, Integumentary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Lupus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Accidents and Negligence :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
In Vehicular Traffic.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	
On Railways .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Burns and Scalds .....	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Drowning .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	
Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Falls not specified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	
Suicides :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
By Poison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
By Asphyxia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
By Hanging and Strangulation..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
By Drowning .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
By Cut or Stab .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Sudden Death, cause not ascertained .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
Ill-defined & Unspecified Causes	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	9	
Grand Totals... ..	159	82	19	6	23	29	53	72	106	159	168	74	15	965	

TABLE II.

Table showing Number of Deaths and Rates of the Principal Infectious Diseases for the past Ten Years.

	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909	
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	3	0.05	6	0.10	2	0.03	1	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	26	0.42	8	0.13	17	0.29	25	0.43	27	0.46	6	0.10	51	0.87	11	0.18	15	0.25	17	0.28
Whooping C.	34	0.58	0	0	10	0.16	7	0.12	42	0.71	1	0.01	6	0.10	27	0.46	6	0.10	13	0.22
Scarlet F'v'r	6	0.10	3	0.05	5	0.08	8	0.13	10	0.16	3	0.05	2	0.03	1	0.01	3	0.05	4	0.06
Diphtheria..	8	0.13	12	0.20	34	0.58	25	0.43	7	0.12	5	0.08	6	0.10	10	0.17	10	0.16	5	0.08
Fever	7	0.12	8	0.13	4	0.07	4	0.07	7	0.12	11	0.18	5	0.08	5	0.08	4	0.07	4	0.07
Puerperal F.	10	0.16	2	0.03	1	0.01	1	0.01	3	0.05	1	0.01	4	0.07	6	0.10	2	0.03	2	0.03
Erysipelas ..	5	0.08	0	0	1	0.01	1	0.01	0	0	3	0.05	3	0.05	1	0.01	2	0.03	0	0
Diarrhoea ...	45	0.85	59	1.06	14	0.24	49	0.84	45	0.77	44	0.75	46	0.78	14	0.34	30	0.50	15	0.25
Influenza ...	35	0.59	11	0.18	6	0.10	5	0.08	11	0.18	10	0.16	7	0.12	10	0.17	13	0.22	10	0.17



TABLE III.

The following is a CENSUS OF THE SANITARY CONVENIENCES within the Borough, a comparison being made with those of the preceding years :—

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Number of privies ... ..	3971...	4169...	4318...	4465...	4682
Number of ashpits in connection with privies ... ..	2220...	2328...	2308...	2370...	2480
Number of pails ... ..	566...	592...	619...	648...	689
Number of dry ashpits in connection with pails ... ..	302...	315...	327...	341...	356
Number of mill tanks ... ..	19...	19...	19...	22...	25
Number of fresh-water closets (outside)... ..	1375...	1114...	1977...	1847...	1723
Number of fresh-water closets (inside) ... ..	889...	807...	794...	793...	739
Number of waste-water closets ... ..	2714...	2698...	2644...	2517...	2317
Number of dry ashpits in connection with water closets... ..	1781...	1733...	1671...	1610...	1490
Number of bins in connection with water closets ... ..	1051...	926...	863...	776...	690

WORK PERFORMED IN THE NIGHTSOIL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1909, ALSO COMPARISON WITH THE THREE PRECEDING YEARS.

	1909	1908	1907	1906
Number of ashpits in connection with privies emptied ... ..	23674...	27656...	23012...	25481
Number of loads removed from same ... ..	9265...	9941...	9792...	10407
Number of loads removed from dry ashpits ... ..	3357...	2951...	2705...	2612
Number of barrels of excreta removed from pail closets, &c. ...	822...	770...	814...	837
Number of notices received for ashpits to be emptied ... ..	121...	153...	273...	628

**TABLE III.**—*Continued.***AMOUNT OF WASTE PAPER COLLECTED.**

	T.	C.	Q.
1904... ..	30	11	1
1905... ..	94	7	0
1906... ..	131	18	3
1907... ..	208	17	2
1908... ..	214	10	2
1909... ..	182	6	0

**DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.**

During the year 11,622 loads of refuse have been removed from ashpits, and these have been disposed of as follows :—

To the Destructor at Fernhill... ..	8152
„ „ „ Blackford Bridge ...	1732
„ various tips ... ..	1738

The following are the weights of the refuse taken to the Destructors :—

**FERNHILL.**

	T.	C.	Q.
Household refuse ... ..	11,932	2	2
Market refuse ... ..	64	11	1
Fish and other refuse ... ..	309	0	2
	12,305	14	1

**BLACKFORD BRIDGE.**

	T.	C.	Q.
Household refuse ... ..	2,398	17	0
Average weight per load (1909) ... ..	1	9	1
Average weight per load (1908) ... ..	1	8	0
Average weight per load (1907) ... ..	1	8	3
Average weight per load (1906) ... ..	1	7	1

**SCAVENGING.**

Loads of sweepings collected ... ..	3404
Loads of snow removed ... ..	10453

**WATERING OF STREETS.**

In addition to the water spread by the electric water car, 1,311 barrels of water have been spread on the principal streets during the year.

**TABLE IV.**

LIST OF REGISTERED MIDWIVES, corrected to February 1st, 1910 :—

- Arstall, Mrs. Mary Ann, Brightmet Fold, Bolton.  
 \*Carrington, Mrs. Mary Jane, 4, Richard Burch Street.  
 Cotterill, Mrs. Sophia, 108, Wash Lane.  
 Cook, Mrs. Louisa, 46, Holland Street, Radcliffe.  
 \*Dodd, Miss Emily, 130, Walmersley Road.  
 Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Mary, 72, Whalley Road, Shuttleworth.  
 \*Hampton, Miss Annie, 66, Vernon Street.  
 \*Howarth, Miss May, 98, Edward Street.  
 †Ingham, Mrs. Julia, 98, Taylor Street.  
 Isherwood, Mrs. Elizabeth, 9, Shepherd Street.  
 \*Jenkinson, Miss Elizabeth Alice, Union Workhouse.  
 †James, Mrs. Annie, 251, Bolton Road.  
 \*Longworth, Miss Amy Elizabeth, Union Workhouse.  
 Morrison, Mrs. Louisa, 52, Manchester Old Road.  
 Nabb, Mrs. Esther, 1, Regent Street.  
 \*Pennington, Miss Sarah, 60, Walmersley Road.  
 Pickup, Mrs. Mary Ann, 1, Chesham Road.  
 Rostron, Mrs. Harriet, 8, East Street.  
 Taylor, Mrs. Ellen, 35, Union Square.  
 Wiley, Mrs. Ellen, 20, School Street.  
 Yarwood, Miss Ada, Booth Street, Elton.



\* Trained and certificated by examination.

† Has received some training, but has passed no examination



**TABLE V.**

LIST OF REGISTERED KEEPERS OF COMMON LODGING-HOUSES,  
1909 :—

Hoyle, William and James, 26 and 28, Clerke Street.  
 Griffin, Lucy, 11, Parkhills Street.  
 Whitehouse, Samuel and John, 14, Earl Street.  
 Hanson, John, 52, Union Square.  
 Crossley, Benjamin, 18, Union Street.  
 Hindle, James, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, Rochdale Road.  
 Dodd, Lily, 16, Union Square.  
 Griffin, Lucy, 20, Earl Street.  
 Miles, Cornelius, 56, Union Square.  
 Tattersall, William, 12, John Street.  
 Wright, John, 38, King Street, and 41—43, Union Square.  
 Johnstone, Robert, 24, Clerke Street.  
 Taylor, Thomas G., 25, King Street.  
 Lees, Heaton, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Clerke Street.

TABLE VI.

COPY OF RETURN SUPPLIED TO THE LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT BOARD.

BOROUGH OF BURY.—Return of the number of cases of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1909, and of deaths from the diseases notified.

	Cases Notified in 1909.	Deaths Registered in 1909.
Smallpox .....	Nil	Nil
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever .....	389	4
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	59	5
Typhus Fever .....	Nil	Nil
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .....	9	4
Continued Fever .....	Nil	Nil
Relapsing Fever .....	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Fever .....	5	2
Cholera .....	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas .....	38	Nil
Plague .....	Nil	Nil
Phthisis (P.H. Regulations) .....	53	71
Phthisis (Voluntary) .....	16	
Totals .....	569	86

ROBERT BURNET,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE VII.

## DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Ward.	Address.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.
Moorside	85, Brook Street	F	4	Daughter
Moorside	Clarendon Street (Bury Union)	M	11 months	Son
Moorside	108, Paradise Street (Bury Union)	F	25	Spinster. Cotton Weaver
Redvales	23, South Cross Street	M	61	Stonemason
East	27, Bell Lane	M	69	Cotton Loom Overlooker
Moorside	13 Moor Street	M	45	Cotton Worker
Church	64, Rochdale Road	M	42	Iron Foundry Labourer
Redvales	30, Horne Street	F	23	Spinster. School Teacher
East	42, Moorgate	M	48	Spindle Maker
East	32, Parsonage Street	M	21	Postman
East	40, Myrtle Street	F	21	Daughter
Elton	36, Hayward Street	M	55	Stonemason
Moorside	39, Cateaton Street	F	57	Cotton Weaver
East	50, Moorgate	M	41	Brewer's Secretary
Elton	276, Tottington Road	F	50	Wife
Elton	The Willows, Tottington Road	F	18	Spinster. Domestic Servant
East	48, Myrtle Street	M	40	Labourer
Church	Clerke Street (Union Workhouse)	M	32	Labourer
Moorside	5, Fern Street	F	33	Wife
Moorside	8, North Street	F	55	Widow
Moorside	30, Hornby Street	F	65	Widow
Elton	35, Fairy Street	M	32	General Labourer
Church	134, Georgiana Street	F	38	Wife
Elton	15, Merton Street	M	58	Labourer at Ironworks
Elton	26, Livsey Street	M	38	Slater
Elton	Spread Eagle Hotel	M	25	No occupation
Church	Caravan dwelling, Fairground	F	16	Daughter of Hawker
Redvales	24, Nelson Street	F	26	Wife
Elton	3, Hardman Street	M	59	Paper Maker
East	48, Queen Street	M	11	Son
Church	Clerke Street (Bury Union)	M	36	Labourer
Redvales	207 Manchester Road	F	24	Spinster. Cotton Worker
Redvales	16, Handley Street	F	39	Wife
Redvales	Union Workhouse	M	52	Shoemaker
East	8, Bond Street	F	40	Wife
Moorside	35, Vernon Street	M	51	Cotton Overlooker
Redvales	Baldingstone	M	53	Stone-Set Dresser
Moorside	110, Walmersley Road	M	23	Clerk
Redvales	6, Frank Street	F	51	Wife
Moorside	43, Chesham Road	F	18	Cotton Weaver
Moorside	5, Todd Street	F	71	Widow
East	24, Battersby Street	M	19	Tram Car Conductor
Elton	105, Walshaw Road	M	59	Cotton Bleach Worker
Redvales	138, Brierley Street	F	11	Daughter
Church	Union Workhouse	M	63	Labourer
Church	Union Workhouse	M	47	Labourer
East	Lima Street	M	34	Labourer, Bleaching Works
East	25, Fletcher Street	F	64	Wife
Moorside	79, Chesham Road	M	27	Shoemaker
Church	9, Frederick Street	M	37	Stripper and Grinder
Redvales	15, Major Street	F	18	Spinster. Paper Mills
Redvales	39, Lord Street	M	51	Iron Moulder
Redvales	62, Shepherd Street	M	20	Locomotive Fireman
Elton	Hall-de-Hill	M	58	Labourer
Church	78, South Garden Street	M	29	Paper Mill Operative
Church	Union Workhouse	F	44	Spinner
Elton	109, Walshaw Road	M	18	Son
East	66, Rochdale Road	M	24	Tea Dealer
Moorside	Back High Street (Union Workhouse)	M	40	Cotton Twister
Elton	Union Workhouse	M	28	Labourer
Church	Edward Street	F	52	Wife
Moorside	13, Portland Street	M	48	Roller Grinder (Cotton)
Church	51, Union Square	F	46	Wife
Redvales	53, Shepherd Street	F	41	Wife
East	Fern Lea, Jericho	M	41	Insurance Agent
Redvales	19, Mill Street (Union Workhouse)	F	43	Wife
Redvales	5, Nuttall Street	F	43	Spinster
Moorside	12, Hudcar Street	M	41	Labourer (Iron Foundry)
East	4, Barrett Street (County Asylum)	F	27	Cotton Weaver
Moorside	22, Eldon Street (County Asylum)	F	50	Wife
Moorside	15, Denton Street (County Asylum)	F	30	Cotton Weaver



**TABLE VIII.**

**CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF**

**DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE YEAR 1909.**

WARD.	ADDRESS.	SEX.	AGE.	DESCRIPTION.	ORGAN AFFECTED.	OCCUPATION.
Church ..	70, Georgiana Street	.. M	54	Carcinoma ..	Liver ..	Musician
Church ..	17, Trinity Street	.. M	75	Carcinoma ..	Bowel ..	Earthenware Auctioneer
Moorside ..	Brook St. (Bury Union)	.. M	64	Epithelioma..	Mouth ..	Cab Driver
Moorside ..	59, Deal Street	.. F	66	Epithelioma..	Tongue ..	Widow
Elton ..	217, Bolton Road	.. M	56	Epithelioma..	Tongue ..	Iron-worker
Moorside ..	456, Walmersley Road	.. F	45	Epithelioma..	Lip ..	Wife
Church ..	The Rectory	.. M	70	Cancer ..	Bowel ..	Rector of Bury
Elton ..	10, Albion Court	.. F	43	Cancer ..	Liver ..	Widow
Redvales ..	11, Manchester Road	.. F	58	Cancer ..	Bowel ..	Widow
Elton ..	5, Riley Court, Bolton Rd..	F	50	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Wife Cotton Worker
Elton ..	383, Bolton Road	.. M	70	Epithelioma..	Tongue ..	Joiner
Moorside ..	60, Hamilton Street	.. M	56	Cancer ..	Esophagus ..	House Painter
Redvales ..	14, Byrom Street (Dispensary Hospital)	.. M	46	Cancer ..	Neck ..	Labourer
East ..	48, Rochdale Road	.. F	70	Cancer ..	Stomach ..	Wife
Moorside ..	46, Hornby Street	.. M	49	Cancer ..	Esophagus ..	Stoker
Church ..	43, Frederick Street	.. F	82	Cancer ..	Liver ..	Widow
Moorside ..	29, Clarendon Street	.. M	60	Cancer ..	Stomach ..	Labourer
Church ..	59, South Back King St.	M	53	Cancer ..	Stomach ..	Iron Ball Mak'r
Church ..	40, South Garden Street..	F	64	Cancer ..	Bowel ..	Widow
Moorside ..	19, Todd Street	.. M	59	Cancer ..	Stomach ..	Insura'ce Ag'nt
Elton ..	2, Belbeck Street	.. M	59	Cancer ..	Palate ..	Spinner
Elton ..	63, Ainsworth Road	.. F	64	Cancer ..	Gall Bladder ..	Widow
Moorside ..	13, Joseph Street	.. F	44	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Wife
Elton ..	424, Bolton Road	.. F	46	Carcinoma ..	Upper Jaw ..	Wife
East ..	15, Bold Street	.. F	39	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Wife
Church ..	117, George Street	.. F	53	Carcinoma ..	Gall Bladder..	Widow. Cotton Weaver
East ..	Dispensary Hospital	.. F	42	Carcinoma ..	Rectum ..	Spinster. Charwoman
Church ..	Bury Union	.. M	57	Epithelioma..	Mouth ..	Carter
Moorside ..	Highfield Terrace	.. M	62	Cancer ..	Liver ..	Contractor
East ..	82, Wash Lane	.. M	68	Cancer ..	Rectum ..	J'rn'yman Bak'r
Church ..	Bury Union	.. M	50	Epithelioma..	Lip ..	Cotton Spinner
Elton ..	120, Crostons Road	.. F	53	Cancer ..	Peritoneum ..	Wife
East ..	40, Brook Street	.. F	54	Cancer ..	Intestine ..	Charwoman
Moorside ..	21, Haslam Street	.. M	54	Cancer ..	Rectum ..	Labourer Chemical Works
Elton ..	19, Taylor Street	.. M	47	Malignant Disease	Kidney ..	Painter
Church ..	56, Fleet Street	.. M	67	Cancer ..	Rectum ..	Butcher
Redvales ..	40, Shepherd Street	.. F	62	Cancer ..	Breast ..	Widow
Redvales ..	31, Horne Street	.. M	71	Cancer ..	Rectum ..	Retired Engine Driver
Moorside ..	5, Hornby Street	.. F	59	Cancer ..	Stomach, Liver	Widow
Church ..	10, Wyndham Street	F	53	Cancer ..	Liver, Bowel..	Widow
Elton ..	3, Belbeck Street	.. F	53	Cancer ..	Foot, Groin ..	Widow
Elton ..	1, Baker Street	.. M	43	Cancer ..	Rectum ..	Stripper and Grinder
Moorside ..	9, Birley Street	.. F	43	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Wife
Church ..	25 Margaret Street	.. F	54	Cancer ..	Breast, Liver..	Widow
Redvales ..	13, Fletcher Fold	.. F	73	Cancer ..	Pancreas ..	Widow
Elton ..	9, Peers Street	.. F	49	Cancer ..	Stomach ..	Wife
Moorside ..	33, Brookshaw Street	.. M	45	Cancer ..	Esophagus ..	Hatter
East ..	Bury Union	.. F	52	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Widow
Moorside ..	18 North Street	.. M	76	Cancer ..	Esophagus ..	Dyer
Church ..	76, Rochdale Road	.. F	65	Cancer ..	Uterus ..	Widow
Redvales ..	117, Manchester Road	.. F	58	Carcinoma	Uterus ..	Wife
Church ..	55, Wyndham Street	.. M	63	Carcinoma ..	Hepatic Colon	Wife
Redvales ..	31, Rydal Terrace (Royal Infirmary, M'chester)	.. M	24	Malignant Disease	Pancreas ..	Clerk
East ..	122, Bell Lane (Royal Infirmary, (M'chester)	F	52	Carcinoma ..	Stomach ..	Widow
Redvales ..	1 Openshaw Street (Cancer Hospital)	.. M	58	Epithelioma ..	Neck (Glands)	Book-keeper
East ..	104, Rochdale Old Road (Royal Infirmary, M'chester)	M	60	Epithelioma ..	Anus ..	Storekeeper
Moorside ..	County Asylum, Prestwich	F	59	Cancer ..	Rectum ..	Wife

TABLE IX.  
THE BURY AND DISTRICT JOINT WATER BOARD.  
RAINFALL AT WORKSHOP YARD, PARSONS LANE.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
January.....	5·93	2·67	6·59	2·42	1·37	2·22	5·06	3·29	4·10	1·55	3·16	3·65	1·82	2·09	3·48	5·88	6·72	3·34	3·45	3·29	3·56	2·13	5·39	2·22	4 26	2·86
February .....	3·25	3·99	0·88	0·78	1·49	2·65	0·45	0·48	2·81	5·64	6·58	0·50	2·19	2·67	3·84	1·66	3·80	1·84	1·94	3·87	3·86	2·43	3·71	2·74	3·87	2·67
March .....	3·40	3·21	3·45	2·27	3·11	3·02	4·19	1·87	1·00	1·00	4·29	3·70	5·37	4·14	2·14	2·73	0·68	2·28	2·48	4·72	2·57	3·44	3·51	3·82	3·37	3·39
April .....	1·09	1·24	2·59	1·31	1·82	2·01	1·19	2·58	1·31	0·65	1·46	1·76	1·61	2·91	2·15	3·90	2·54	2·57	2·37	2·21	2·64	3·20	2·27	1·85	2·50	3·63
May .....	2·08	2·10	5·69	2·05	0·85	3·11	2·39	2·92	4 30	2·36	3·45	0·83	0·41	2 07	4·19	3·18	1·79	0·88	3·00	4·50	2·56	0·52	3·60	4·38	3·16	2·35
June .....	1·01	4·99	2·03	1·23	2·84	1·34	3·75	2 56	3·26	2·32	3·29	2·06	2·54	4·74	2·93	1·69	3·57	1·95	1·28	1·66	1·29	3·53	1·97	7·62	2·02	2·69
July .....	5·11	1·85	3·91	1·72	7·52	4·01	2·73	3·87	3·42	2·95	3·85	5·33	2·64	1·76	0·56	2·07	2·73	1·56	2·88	3·81	1·86	2 36	1·96	2·81	5·02	6·83
August .....	1·99	1·50	2·47	1·39	4·65	6·44	4·44	7·21	5·01	3·39	5·03	4·54	2·85	3·97	7·50	1·42	6·76	2·49	3·16	5·36	4·85	5·10	4·75	4·46	3·45	3·24
September ....	3·49	6·91	4·24	5·14	1·62	3·83	2·07	2·99	4·63	4·52	0·62	1·81	9·43	4·30	1·37	6·19	1·53	1·70	1·80	5·42	1·45	2·70	1·57	1·20	3·93	2·65
October.....	2·80	7·18	5·32	2·22	2·36	3·06	3·69	5·16	5·18	4·15	4·40	4·07	4·39	2·30	4·37	3·19	6·19	2·82	4·67	9·24	2·38	3·54	7·08	4·09	1·83	5·68
November ....	1·78	3·36	3·34	1·79	5·48	2·16	6·77	4·30	3·64	3·68	2·93	3·74	1·49	5·14	3·26	1·48	3·73	6·01	2·39	3·90	4·20	4·49	3·59	3·56	3·03	1·52
December .....	5·58	3·03	6·34	3·30	2·93	3·85	0·16	7·52	3·15	4·27	4·30	5·04	5·97	5·43	4·33	3·21	5·50	3·18	3·48	2·06	3·08	0·69	5·01	4·24	3·12	8·01
TOTAL .	37·51	42·03	46·85	25·62	36·04	37·70	36·89	44·75	41·81	36·48	43·36	37·03	40·71	41·52	40·12	36·60	45·54	30·62	32·90	50·04	34·30	34·13	44·41	42·99	39·56	45·52





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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES,

54, ARCADE CHAMBERS, ST. MARY'S GATE,

MANCHESTER,

January 18th, 1910.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of  
the Corporation of Bury.*

Gentlemen,

In accordance with Section 19 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, I herewith beg to enclose reports upon the various samples examined by me for the year ending December 31st, 1909.

During the 12 months I have received from your Inspector, Mr. H. C. Cass, 148 samples, consisting of the following articles :

Milk ... ..	60 samples.
Milk (Condensed) ... ..	4 „
Butter ... ..	35 „
Margarine ... ..	3 „
Lard ... ..	2 „
Coffee ... ..	1 „
Spirits ... ..	14 „
Jams ... ..	4 „
Tinned foods ... ..	25 „
Total ... ..	148 „

I submitted the whole of these samples to careful analysis, and found four of the samples of milk and two of the samples of spirits to be adulterated. Two of the former shewed a deficiency of 1.42 per cent. and 6.6 per cent. of fats respectively, and the other two contained 6.0 per cent. and 3.5 per cent. of added water.

Three prosecutions were commenced and two convictions were obtained, the vendors being fined 40s. and costs in each case. The summons in the other case was withdrawn upon the vendor paying the costs. The two samples of spirits were found to be 4.5 and 3.5 degrees below the statutory limit of dilution, and the vendors were cautioned.

The tinned foods were found to be perfectly sound, sweet, and wholesome, but contained small traces of tin, but not in sufficient quantity as to be injurious to health.

The percentage of adulteration is equal to 4.05 upon the whole of the samples examined, and 6.6 per cent. upon the milks and 14.3 per cent. upon the samples of spirits.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, F.I.C.,

Borough Analyst, County Borough of Bury.

INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

PARSONS LANE, BURY,

January 7th, 1910.

*To Dr. R. Burnet, Medical Officer of Health.*

Dear Sir,

CANAL BOAT ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1909.

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In compliance with the above Acts, I have to report that no boats registered thereunder visited the wharf at Bury Bridge during the year 1909.

I am,

Yours obediently,

SAMUEL KAY,

Canal Boat Inspector.



## REPORT OF NURSE WALTON,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

PARSONS LANE, BURY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the following report, being a summary of the work carried out during the year 1909:—

## SUMMARY OF VISITS.

- 1184 visits to houses where births have been registered.
- 159 visits to houses in which deaths of infants under one year of age have occurred.
- 297 visits to workshops where women are employed.
- 69 visits to homes of outworkers.
- 863 visits to houses in which cases of suspected Measles, Whooping Cough, Ringworm, &c., existed.
- 29 visits to houses for disinfection after Phthisis and Puerperal Fever.
- 5 Puerperal Fever cases visited.
- 41 notifications of Phthisis visited.
- 49 visits under the Shop Hours Act.
- 63 visits under the Shop Assistants' (Seats) Act.
- 451 re-visits to babies during the Summer Diarrhœa Season.
- 244 visits to midwives.
- 3 visits to uncertified women, practising as Midwives, who have previously been cautioned.
- 19 visits to investigate complaints of dirty homes and surroundings.
- 60 days assisting the Doctor with Medical Inspection of School Children.
- 482 visits to houses of school children after Medical Inspection. (Of the 482 children, 167 have received treatment from their own medical attendant, 209 parents have been advised as to the cleanliness of body, head, and teeth, and the required treatment given, and 56 for minor inquiries.)
- 340 children (who had to be kept under observation) inspected at school.
- 82 visits to schools to examine children suffering from Sore Throats, Mumps, &c.

BIRTHS.—During the year I have been able to obtain information in 1,184, or 96.57 per cent., of the total (1,226) births registered as regards the feeding, &c., of the infants. Advice has also been given where necessary with regard to the feeding and general care of the children.

FEEDING.—749, or 63.26 per cent., of the infants were being fed naturally, 261, or 22.04 per cent., were fed by the bottle, 143, or 12.08 per cent., being fed partly by breast and partly by bottle. 31, or 2.62 per cent., died within a few days of birth.

From the above it will be seen that the percentage (63.26) of the breast-fed children shows an increase as compared with the previous year (60.71).

Of the 1,226 births registered, 103 died before the end of the year. Of these 11, or 10.68 per cent., occurred in breast-fed children, 56, or 54.37 per cent., occurred in bottle-fed children, 5, or 4.85 per cent., occurred in children partly fed by breast and partly by bottle; 31, or 30.10 per cent., died within a few days of birth.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.—In the early part of the year special note was made of the bottle-fed, delicate, and seemingly neglected babies, and during the Diarrhœa season I re-visited all such cases, gave the necessary advice as to the cleanliness of homes, bottles, &c., and practical instruction in the preparation of infants' foods. Particulars were taken after the occurrence of deaths from this disease.

DEATHS.—159 deaths have been recorded of children under one year of age. The following is an analysis of the nature of feeding :—

104, or 65.41 per cent., were bottle-fed.

19, or 11.95 per cent., were fed naturally.

5, or 3.14 per cent., were partly breast and partly bottle-fed.

31, or 19.50 per cent., died almost immediately after birth.

Of the above deaths (159) 12 were attributed to Diarrhœa, and from the information obtained it was found that 11 occurred

in bottle-fed children, and one was a breast-fed child. This number of Diarrhœa deaths is exceedingly small as compared with previous years.

#### DIARRHŒA DEATHS.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Bottle Fed.	Breast Fed.
1905 .....	33 ...	27, or 81.82 per cent. ...	6, or 18.18 per cent.
1906 .....	43 ...	35, or 81.40 per cent. ...	8, or 18.60 per cent.
1907 .....	9 ...	6, or 66.60 per cent. ...	3, or 33.40 per cent.
1908 .....	20 ...	13, or 65.00 per cent. ...	5, or 35.00 per cent.
1909 .....	12 ...	11, or 91.67 per cent. ...	1, or 8.33 per cent.

From the above table it is instructive to observe the heavy mortality from this disease among the bottle-fed babies.

MIDWIVES.—As regards Midwives practising in the Borough, speaking generally, they have complied with the rules and regulations according to the Midwives' Act under Central Midwives' Board.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—I have investigated in every case the Midwife's mode of procedure for some time before and after any case of Puerperal Fever which may have occurred in her practice, and have supervised the disinfection of bag and appliances, also personal cleanliness. In each case the Midwife was interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health.

WORKSHOPS.—During the year I have paid 278 visits to workshops where women are employed, and it is pleasing to record that the conditions under which the work is carried on are very satisfactory as regards cleanliness, light, ventilation, and provision of suitable sanitary conveniences. In cases where limewashing has been advised, such work has been carried out at the earliest convenience.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' (SEATS) ACT.—63 visits have been paid to shops, and in each case it was found that the sections contained in the above Act were being complied with.

OUTWORKERS.—Six lists of outworkers were received during the year, containing 65 names and addresses, to which I have paid 69 visits. In the majority of cases I found the respective rooms in



which the work was being carried on in a very satisfactory condition. In a few instances, however, I have recommended that the workroom be cleansed and limewashed, and in each case the necessary work has been carried out.

OVERCROWDING.—Visits have also been paid to nine reported cases of overcrowding, but on investigation the premises were not found to be overcrowded, although in seven instances the houses were in a dirty condition and in several the children were verminous and ragged. These houses afterwards were kept under observation, with the result that a decided improvement with regard to cleanliness soon became manifest.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—25 visits have been paid to Elementary Schools in the Borough to examine school children during epidemics. Many were found with a high temperature, suffering from Sore Throats, Measles, Mumps, &c. They were immediately sent home and afterwards visited, and where thought necessary the parents were advised to consult a doctor. The number of notifications received from headmasters and mistresses of schools is about the same as in previous years.

#### PHTHISIS (VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION).

Sixteen cases of Phthisis were notified voluntarily during the year. All the cases were visited and instructions given with regard to the isolation, &c., of the patients.

In six cases the following information was obtained :—

	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
1.	Male.	20 years.	Mother still suffering from Phthisis.
2.	Male.	45 years.	Father died of Phthisis.
3.	Female.	56 years.	Husband died of Phthisis.
4.	Female.	57 years.	Husband and sister died of Phthisis.
5.	Female.	64 years.	Husband died of Phthisis.
6.	Female.	24 years.	Nursed niece who was suffering from Phthisis for two years, parents healthy.

One case was removed to Bowdon Hospital for treatment.

Two cases were returned as alcoholic subjects.

In two cases there was no evidence obtainable as to the source of infection.

Four cases died within a week of notification.

One case was dead when visited same day as receipt of notification.

#### PHTHISIS (PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS).

All cases notified have been visited with the exception of those notified on Form A, which are cases occurring in a Public Institution (Union Workhouse). Much valuable information has been obtained from the notifications, as will be seen on referring to the undermentioned list :—

1. Female. 16 years. Father, mother, and other members of the family died of Phthisis.
2. Male. 29 years. Father died of Phthisis.
3. Female. 28 years. Father died of Phthisis.
4. Female. 56 years. Husband died of Phthisis.
5. Female. 57 years. Husband and sister died of Phthisis.
6. Female. 64 years. Husband died of Phthisis.
7. Female. 56 years. This woman resided in a furnished room; rent 4/6 weekly. In addition to herself the room was occupied by her husband (unemployed), daughter, age 15 years, and son, age 17 years, they being the only supports of the family. At the time of the visit the room was in a dirty state, and the woman would not consent to removal to the Union Infirmary. During my conversation with the mother she informed me that she had buried 14 children between the ages of 12 and 14 years. The woman died about three months after date of my visit.
8. Male. 42 years. *This patient is the father of nine children.* The children and wife at the time of visit appeared to be strong and healthy. From inquiries I was informed that there had been no cases of Phthisis in father's or mother's family, but the patient had the daily companionship of a male friend who was in an advanced stage of consumption.

- 9. Female. 56 years. Father and mother died of Phthisis.
- 10. Female. 10 years. Father died of Phthisis.
- 11. Male. 60 years. All members of family are said to have died from Phthisis.
- 12. Female. 38 years. Mother's side of family suffering from Phthisis.
- 13. Male. 42 years. Alcohol.
- 14. Male. 24 years. Alcohol.

Five cases gave wrong address, on leaving the Union Workhouse to go to common lodging-house.

Six cases were removed to the Bury Union Workhouse.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

LILIAN E. WALTON.



## REPORT OF MEAT INSPECTOR.

---

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

PARSONS LANE, BURY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee of  
the County Borough of Bury.*

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report for the year ending December 31st, 1909, on the inspection of Meat, Dairies, Cowsheds, Bakehouses, &c.

During the past year the various animals, carcasses, &c., passing through the Public Abattoirs have been carefully examined, both before and after slaughter, and, generally speaking, the class of meat retailed in the Borough has been of a high standard, and fully equal to that of the past few years.

During the year it was found necessary to pay special attention to 97 carcasses, of which number 74 were affected with tuberculosis in varying degrees. These consisted of 25 cows, six bulls, nine heifers, seven bullocks, 26 pigs, and one calf.

The remaining 23 were variously affected.

Of the cattle affected with Tuberculosis, it was found necessary to destroy the entire carcase in three instances, the disease being extensive and generalised, these consisting of two cows and one bullock; in the remaining cases, the disease being localised, the affected parts or organs were destroyed, after careful stripping had been carried out.

Of the pigs found to be affected, six entire carcasses were destroyed (the disease being generalised), in several instances the heads and portions of the forequarters, and in the remainder the heads and such of the internal organs as were diseased.

It was also found necessary to condemn and destroy the entire carcasses of one cow (emaciated), seven sheep (variously affected), three pigs, and one calf, this bringing the number of entire carcasses destroyed to 21.

In several instances sides of beef have been found containing abscesses in the lumbar fat; these, and the surrounding tissues, were carefully removed and destroyed, as also portions of a calf which had been damaged in transit.

The following organs (variously affected) were destroyed, viz. :—32<sup>1</sup> beast livers, 26 sheep livers, 6 pig livers, the kidneys of two pigs, one beast, and two sheep, lungs of two pigs, the diaphragm of three beasts, lungs of two beasts, and tripes of six beasts.

On five occasions I have been called upon to inspect carcasses slaughtered in emergency upon farms in the Borough. In two of these instances the carcasses (cows) were condemned and destroyed owing to Tuberculosis and emaciation respectively. In the remaining three cases the carcasses (pigs) were found to be healthy and passed as fit for food.

Enforced slaughter has also been necessary in several instances in the Abattoirs, in most cases slaughter being performed sufficiently early to enable the carcase being passed as fit for food.

I have also to report that one case of Anthrax occurred in the Borough during the year. In this instance the animal was surreptitiously slaughtered and removed, afterwards being submitted to the Manchester authorities for inspection, when the existence of the disease was discovered and reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

The premises on which the outbreak occurred were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and subsequently the occupier was convicted for failing to notify the existence of the disease, and fined £10 and costs.

It was also necessary to report to your Committee a local butcher for wrongly stripping the membranes from a tuberculous carcase slaughtered at the Abattoirs. In this instance the owner

and slaughter-man were brought before the Committee, who, after hearing their explanation, severely cautioned both, and, in consideration of the expenses being paid, no magisterial proceedings were taken.

One butcher was cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health for neglecting to sign a surrender note for carcasses of condemned pigs.

Microscopical examinations of the blood have been made in two instances where animals have died under suspicious circumstances, in each case no pathological condition was found.

In every instance where the extent or nature of the disease has rendered the carcass doubtful, it has been reported to the Medical Officer of Health, and his advice sought thereon, this necessitating the attendance of the Medical Officer on several occasions.

During the same period the butchers' shops, fish shops, &c., have been constantly kept under supervision, regular and frequent visits having been paid to the same; the meat, fish, &c., coming under observation having been, with few exceptions, very satisfactory in quality.

I have again to thank the various tradesmen with whom my duty brings me in contact for the courtesy they have invariably extended to me, and the readiness with which they have complied with any suggestions as to the destruction of diseased or unsound food.

#### F A R M S.

152 visits have been paid to the various farms in the Borough, of which there are 63.

These have been kept in a very fair state of cleanliness, and several have undergone alterations with a view to increasing cubic space, lighting, and ventilation. On one occasion a farmer was cautioned for allowing the carcass of a dead animal to lie in the field for an unreasonable time, and objection has also been taken for excessive use of cotton waste as bedding material, this causing a great amount of dust, and consequent contamination of milk.



TOP-O'TH'-HILL FARM.—At this farm a number of old and dilapidated buildings have been pulled down, and a new cowshed, with ample cubic space and ventilation, erected. This shed is open to the roof, with properly flagged and channelled floor, and well lighted. Stalls for 16 cattle, new provender house, and other outbuildings. Additional lighting (by opening windows) and outlet ventilators in roof, has been provided in old cowshed, with matchboarding to roof, and new stone channels laid down, with entire re-draining of the farm buildings, outhouses, &c.

TOPPING FOLD FARM.—Old ceiling taken out of cowshed, and new one provided, giving additional cubic space. Floor taken up and re-laid with flags in front, back passages, and channels. Stalls brick on edge, grouted with cement, and properly trapped new drains, discharging into tank laid.

LOWER WOOD ROAD FARM.—Alterations to channels in cowshed, and choked drains remedied.

REDVALES FARM.—Floor of boiler-house taken up and re-laid.

OWLER BARROW FARM.—Cowshed provided out of old building by taking up and re-laying stone floor, with proper channels, and stalls for five cattle, new ceiling, with ample light and ventilation. New liquid manure tank, and properly trapped pipe drains to same.

During the year three applications have been received for registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, 1885-6.

### BAKEHOUSES.

The bakehouses have been kept under observation, and have been carried on in a satisfactory manner. In several instances, however, the occupier's attention has had to be called to delay in limewashing.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

179 visits have been paid to the various offensive trade establishments in the Borough. No complaint has to be recorded against any of these premises, which have been carried on in a

satisfactory manner. During the year one person was found to have established a tripe boiling works, without having the necessary written authority. This was reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who interviewed the occupier and pointed out to him the necessity of making an application to your Committee. This was granted, subject to the carrying out of certain work to put the premises in a proper sanitary condition. In another instance a tripe dresser asked for the inspection of a plot of land on which he proposed to erect a tripe boiling works. On inspection of the plot of land by the Medical Officer of Health and myself certain objections were pointed out to the applicant, who thereupon withdrew his application.

#### ICE CREAM AND MILK SHOPS.

These have been kept under observation, there being no cause of complaint.

#### KNACKER'S YARD.

Regular and frequent visits have been paid to the knacker's Yard, generally three times weekly.

The business has been carried on with as little nuisance as possible, having regard to the nature of the works.

The number of animals received at the yard are: 182 cows and 220 horses.

Of the cattle 112, or 61.54 per cent., were returned as tuberculous; 60, or 32.97 per cent., as due to some form of inflammation; and 10, or 5.49 per cent., as due to various causes.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. OPENSHAW, Cert. San. Inst.,

Inspector of Meat and other foods.

# REPORT OF INSPECTOR HAWORTH, INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

PARSONS LANE, BURY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the following report of the work done in the Sanitary Department during the past year.

It will be noted in the following table, which gives the number of conversions of privy and pail closets to the water-carriage system, that the number of waste-water closets fixed during the year is very small compared with previous years, and that the number of water-closets flushed with fresh water exceeds any previous years. The extra charge made by the Joint Water Board for the water supplied to a water closet is the chief deterrent to the alterations from the conservancy system, this extra charge generally falling on the tenant. The adoption of the ashbin system is a most decided improvement on the dry (brick) ashpit, the collection being done more quickly and in a much cleaner manner.

The following table gives the number of conversions which have been carried out during the last nine years :—

	Year—1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
Fresh-water Closets..	261	137	131	121	209	191	107	107	118
Waste-water Closets.	16	54	70	161	204	199	120	159	14
	277	191	201	282	413	390	227	266	132

The old system of drainage was to allow the yard drains to pass from one yard through the others before being connected to the sewer, but now, practically in every case of conversion, a new connection is made to the sewer and the whole of the yard drains re-laid. The new drains are not tested unless the occupier or owner



makes the request, or in cases where the length of drain is considerable and where intercepting traps are fixed. The work of examining the drains and sanitary fittings in connection with houses at the owner's or occupier's request, has been carried out. Fourteen have been examined, and in several cases the drains have been re-laid, having been found defective after having applied the smoke or chemical test.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In referring to the table of visits made by your inspectors, it will be seen that 506 visits have been made to cases of infectious and contagious diseases, the number of notifications received from the Medical Officer of Health being : Scarlet Fever 389, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 59, Enteric Fever 9, Erysipelas 38, total 495.

On receipt of each notification your inspectors visit the house to enquire as to the source of the disease, give advice as to isolation and disinfection (if the patient is kept at home), and examine into the sanitary condition of the house, a report of each case being submitted to the Medical Officer of Health. Nuisances which appear to be, to the householder, not worth consideration are often found, such as defective waste pipes, defective pavement, round gullies, &c., and in the back yards, where in some instances the sewage may have percolated through the joints into the subsoil and foundations of the houses. In cases of Enteric Fever and Diphtheria the privy middens are at once cleansed and disinfected and the owners written to, with a view of having them converted to the water-carriage system; in most instances the work is carried out.

### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

One hundred and thirteen visits have been made to the 24 Common Lodging-houses within the borough, this number being the same as last year, 127 rooms providing for 544 lodgers. The annual registration of these houses takes place in May. By this means the landlord takes a more personal interest in the character of the house. The houses have been kept fairly clean, the lime-washing being carried out at the prescribed time, viz., the first weeks of April and October respectively.

## HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

During the period under review one house has been given up, there being now 34 houses registered, with 164 rooms and accommodation for 392 adults reckoned on the basis of 400 cubic feet of air space per person for sleeping room only, and 500 cubic feet when used for living and sleeping purposes combined. The houses have been kept fairly clean, although several of the occupiers have had to be warned as to the condition of their rooms. The lime-washing was carried out at the same time as in the Common Lodging-houses.

## EXPLOSIVES ACTS.

Thirty-eight persons were registered for the sale of explosives during the year as required by these Acts, 36 being for the sale of fireworks as mixed explosives, two for the sale of gunpowder, and one license was granted to store explosives for quarry purposes. The sale of fireworks lasts only for a short time, i.e., about three weeks in the latter end of October and beginning of November. All the shops are visited during this period. Dummy fireworks are now exposed for advertising purposes. Gunpowder sold by the ironmongers and locksmiths is kept in the safes in small quantities.

## PETROLEUM ACTS.

Under these Acts two licenses have been granted for the keeping of petroleum, three for petrol, and two for calcium carbide. Three licenses were refused, as the buildings were not in accordance with the regulations.

## SHOP HOURS ACTS.

The notices as required under Section 4 of the Shop Hours Acts are kept hung up in the shops where young persons are employed. The number of hours which Section 3 of the Act allows, i.e., 74 hours, being seldom attained, the hours being limited by the respective trade associations. The barbers and hairdressers' shops are governed by a closing order obtained under the Shop Hours Act, 1904.

## SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

The following table gives the particulars of forty-seven smoke observations taken during the year, 41 being of 60 minutes' duration, four being of 30 minutes' duration, one being of 40 minutes, and one being of 45 minutes :—

Initials of Firm.	Black.			Moderate.			None.	
	Mins.	Secs.		Mins.	Secs.		Mins.	Secs.
T. H. & S. ... ..	4	30	.....	11	30	.....	44	0
A. A. & S. ... ..	4	30	.....	10	0	.....	45	30
* B. C. M. Co. ... ..	10	0	.....	17	45	.....	32	15
W. & J. H. Ltd. ... ..	6	30	.....	13	0	.....	40	30
* M. B. & H. ... ..	14	30	.....	17	0	.....	28	30
T. & N. ... ..	0	0	.....	24	30	.....	35	30
* B. C. ... ..	26	30	.....	23	30	.....	10	0
* J. K. & S. ... ..	8	0	.....	34	15	.....	17	45
W. & G. O. ... ..	3	0	.....	27	30	.....	29	30
* B. P. M. Co. ... ..	22	0	.....	38	0	.....	0	0
J. W. ... ..	5	30	.....	17	30	.....	37	0
B. P. M. Co. ... ..	0	0	.....	26	30	.....	33	30
W. L. & S. ... ..	5	0	.....	18	0	.....	37	0
B. & H. C. Co. ... ..	0	0	.....	16	0	.....	44	0
J. W. ... ..	6	45	.....	11	30	.....	41	45
B. & H. C. Co. ... ..	0	0	.....	41	30	.....	18	30
S. R. ... ..	0	0	.....	49	30	.....	40	30
N. V. Co. ... ..	0	30	.....	37	0	.....	22	30
J. R. C. ... ..	0	30	.....	29	30	.....	30	0
* J. H. Ltd. ... ..	9	0	.....	17	30	.....	33	30
M. B. & H. ... ..	6	30	.....	16	30	.....	37	0
B. C. M. Co. ... ..	6	30	.....	47	30	.....	6	0
T. & N. ... ..	5	0	.....	21	30	.....	33	30
* S. S. & Son ... ..	12	15	.....	20	30	.....	7	15
* J. & A. E. ... ..	20	0	.....	10	0	.....	0	0
S. & R. T. ... ..	5	30	.....	13	0	.....	41	30
B. P. M. Co. ... ..	2	45	.....	52	15	.....	5	0
P. Sp. Co. ... ..	6	45	.....	32	45	.....	19	30
* F. R. ... ..	11	30	.....	18	30	.....	30	0
W. P. ... ..	3	0	.....	17	0	.....	40	0
S. R. ... ..	0	0	.....	21	0	.....	39	0



Initials of Firm.	Black.			Moderate.			None.	
	Mins.	Secs.		Mins.	Secs.		Mins.	Secs.
* H. & C. ... ..	21	0	.....	11	30	.....	12	30
R. B. Ltd. ... ..	6	30	.....	27	30	.....	26	0
* J. B. Ltd. ... ..	10	0	.....	7	0	.....	13	0
* S. S. & S., No. 1 ... ..	9	30	.....	12	0	.....	8	30
* S. S. & S., No. 2 ... ..	11	0	.....	12	0	.....	7	0
O. B. Ltd. ... ..	5	0	.....	32	0	.....	23	0
S. S. & S., No. 2 ... ..	7	0	.....	45	0	.....	8	0
S. S. & S., No. 1 ... ..	4	30	.....	25	30	.....	30	0
O. B. Ltd. ... ..	2	0	.....	46	0	.....	12	0
* E. W. & S. ... ..	8	0	.....	17	15	.....	34	45
B. C. Sp. & M. Co. ... ..	6	45	.....	36	45	.....	16	30
B. C. Sp. & M. Co. ... ..	2	30	.....	33	0	.....	24	30
† J. & A. E. ... ..	9	30	.....	18	0	.....	32	30
* S. & C. ... ..	14	30	.....	16	0	.....	29	30
P. S. & M. Co. ... ..	5	45	.....	25	45	.....	28	30
F. R. ... ..	9	30	.....	7	30	.....	43	0

\* Legal notices were served on the occupiers under Section 94, Public Health Act, 1875, the time limit (seven minutes in sixty minutes) being exceeded.

† Prosecution for non-abatement was taken in one case, the firm being fined £3 and costs and an abatement order made.

## NOTICES.

Nineteen legal notices have been served during the year in connection with the following matters :—

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Fifteen to abate smoke nuisance.

### DWELLING HOUSES.

Four notices have been served to abate the following nuisances :

One to abate nuisance due to a very dirty house.

One to abate nuisance due to overcrowding.

One to abate nuisance due to choked drains.

One to abate nuisance due to an insanitary pail closet.

Preliminary notices are served in all cases, and if possible personal interviews made, before a legal notice is served, this course having the effect of getting the nuisance abated without the necessity of having to report them to the Health Committee.

Number of preliminary notices served ... ..	20
Number of letters in lieu of preliminary notices ... ..	454
Number of verbal notices ... ..	118
Number of letters sent other than notices ... ..	238
Number of special reports re sanitary fittings and drains ... ..	11
Number of notices served on occupiers ... ..	59
Number of notices served on occupiers of factories and workshops ... ..	31
Number of notices received from H.M.I. of Workshops ... ..	15
Number of prosecutions ... ..	1

The following table gives particulars of nuisances occurring in which notices have been served :—

Number of Notices.	Affecting.	NUISANCES.	Houses Affected
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.			
4		Water closets insufficient ... ..	—
2		Water closets without a sufficient supply of water ... ..	—
1		Insanitary water closets ... ..	—
4		Insanitary pail closets ... ..	—
2		Insanitary privy closets ... ..	—
2		Closets without proper doors ... ..	—
1		Inefficiently screened ... ..	—
1		Water closets inside the mill ... ..	—
1		Effluvia from privy entering workshop ...	—
5		Choked drains ... ..	—
1		Defective eaves-troughing ... ..	—
3		Accumulation of refuse ... ..	—
1		Want of ventilation ... ..	—
1		Defective manure-stead ... ..	—
2		Smoke from low chimney ... ..	—

Number of Notices.	Affect- ing.	NUISANCES.	Houses Affected.
DWELLING-HOUSES.			
92	P. M. 196 104	Foul privy closets and middens ... ..	325
14	31	Defective pail closets ... ..	35
28	32	Ashpits without proper doors ... ..	61
38	47	Ashpit and closet roofs and walls to repair	81
9	14	Insufficient closet accommodation ... ..	26
9	15	Privy middens to cleanse (in added areas)	33
32	39	Fresh water closets out of order ... ..	56
22	23	Waste water closets out of order ... ..	32
12	14	Defective sanitary fittings ... ..	12
30	30	Defective soil and waste pipes... ..	30
61	73	Defective rain-water spouts and gutters...	81
50	67	Defective and untrapped drains ... ..	69
154	167	Choked drains ... ..	263
4	5	Waste pipes connected direct to drain...	4
1	1	Houses without sufficient drains ... ..	1
37	39	Defective pavement in back yards ... ..	43
14	14	Dilapidated and damp house ... ..	14
26	29	Premises to cleanse ... ..	29
16	16	Premises to repair ... ..	19
8	8	Houses overcrowded ... ..	8
24	24	Accumulations of refuse ... ..	25
5	5	Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ... ..	5
3	3	Smoke issuing from low chimney or defective flues ... ..	—
3	3	Cellars flooded... ..	3
6	11	Offensive and dirty closets and approaches to same ... ..	28

Sanitary improvements carried out in pursuance of inspections made and notices served in connection with

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Initials of Firm.	Nuisance.	Manner of Abatement.
A. B. & S. ....	Insufficient number of pail closets..	Pails cleared out and 2 sets of latrines, 4 w.c's. in each set, provided.
J. H. S. & S...	Privy closets on the tower system..	Privy closets and tank cleared out. 6 w.c's. substituted.
J. H. O. ....	Insufficient number of pail closets..	8 pail closets cleared out and 11 w.c's substituted.
C. B. Co. ....	Privy closets on the tank system ..	Privy closets and tank cleared away. 2 w.c's. substituted.
T. B. & S.....	Insufficient closet accommodation..	2 w.c's. provided.
J. K. S. & Co.	Insufficient closet accommodation and insanitary privy closets ....	3 privy closets and tank cleared out and 2 sets of 6 w.c's. each substituted.



In connection with dwelling-houses and other premises :—

Privy closets converted to fresh-water closets ... ..	182
Privy closets converted to waste-water closets ... ..	16
Pail closets converted to fresh-water closets ... ..	26
Additional fresh-water closets provided ... ..	12
Waste-water closets taken out and fresh-water closets substituted ... ..	1
Number of fresh-water closets fixed ... ..	261
Number of waste-water closets fixed ... ..	16
Privy middens altered and converted to dry ashpits ...	47
Privy middens taken down and ashbins substituted ...	61
Number of dry ashpits provided ... ..	48
Number of galvanized iron ashbins provided (portable)	60
Number of galvanized iron ashbins provided (fixed) ...	65
Ashpits provided with new doors or repaired ... ..	32
Privy middens repaired or modified ... ..	43
Pail closets repaired structurally ... ..	3
New pails provided to pail closets ... ..	10
Fresh-water closets put in order ... ..	39
Waste-water closets put in order ... ..	23
Traps of fresh and waste-water closets unstopped ...	371
Water closets (pedestal and soil pipes renewed)... ..	117
Sanitary fittings repaired or renewed other than water closets ... ..	34
Choked drains unstopped and cleansed ... ..	167
Defective drains taken out, new drains laid ... ..	66
Defective yard pavements made good ... ..	37
Defective rain-water spouts and gutters repaired or renewed ... ..	67
Houses to which repairs to plaster roof and woodwork have been carried out ... ..	15
Houses cleansed and limewashed ... ..	29
Foul accumulations removed ... ..	24
Animals and fowls removed ... ..	5
Cases of overcrowding removed ... ..	7

## SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Infectious and contagious diseases ... ..	506
Common lodging-houses ... ..	113
Houses let in lodgings ... ..	55
Factories and Workshops ... ..	71
Elementary Schools ... ..	3
Canal Wharf ... ..	8
Re Houses overcrowded ... ..	57
,, Houses to repair ... ..	40
,, Houses damp ... ..	30
,, Drains choked, dilapidated, and untrapped ... ..	929
,, Examination and testing drains and sanitary fittings ... ..	26
,, Sanitary fittings to repair or renew ... ..	16
,, Waste and fresh-water closets ... ..	380
,, Offensive privy middens ... ..	536
,, Offensive and foul back yard ... ..	6
,, Defective pavements in back yards ... ..	28
,, Defective rain-water spout and gutters ... ..	103
,, Cellars flooded and damp walls ... ..	25
,, Defective manure-steads ... ..	2
,, Animals kept as to be a nuisance ... ..	23
,, Effluvium nuisance ... ..	4
,, Smoke nuisance ... ..	79
,, Offensive ditches ... ..	2
,, Accumulation of refuse ... ..	66
,, Work in progress ... ..	432
,, Appointments and nuisances of a general character ... ..	555

In conclusion I have to express my sincere thanks to Inspector Kay for the most able services which he has rendered in the carrying out of the work embodied in this report. I also wish to express my thanks to you for your kind consideration.

I am, Gentleman,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HAWORTH, M.S.I.A.,

Certified Inspector of Nuisances and Sanitary Engineer.

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MEDICAL INSPECTION

. OF .

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

PARSONS LANE, BURY.

May, 1910.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee,  
County Borough of Bury.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report, dealing with the Medical Inspection of children attending the public elementary schools under your authority, for the year ending December 31st, 1909.

## SUMMARY OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

### NUMBER OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Children newly admitted ... ..	942
Standard I. (i.e., all children aged 7 years and some aged 6 and 8 years) ... ..	993
Children about to leave ... ..	790
Special cases reported by the Head Teachers ... ..	194
Re-examinations and cases selected by the School Doctor for various reasons, <i>e.g.</i> , infection, carriers, &c. ... ..	382
	<u>3,301</u>

### NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN EXAMINED.

Girls ... ..	1,315
Boys ... ..	1,444
	<u>2,759</u>

The children re-examined were—

- (a) Those in Standard I. who had been previously examined as entrants either in 1908 or 1909.
- (b) Those in the Upper Standards who had not left school as expected during the previous half-year.
- (c) Specially selected cases previously examined. The number of such totalled 382.

The figures 2,759 indicate the number of children examined for the first time, and the defects recorded in the tables represent the defects found amongst these 2,759.

Number of Parents present ... ..	1,580
Number of visits of routine inspection ... ..	226
Number of visits to Schools on account of infectious disease and other purposes ... ..	55
Number of children examined for evidence of infectious disease ... ..	1,515
Number of children referred for treatment ... ..	805
Number of children excluded ... ..	106
Number of children listed for observation ... ..	1,426

75 children were examined at the Health Office for various reasons. Of these 22 were mentally defective. 20 Special Reports were made to the Local Education Authority.

**General Description of the Arrangements** which have been made for the Co-relation of the School Medical Service with the Public Health Service and for the Organisation and Supervision of the Medical Inspection of School Children.

A Joint Committee has been appointed consisting of the Chairman (Alderman Parks), Vice-Chairman (Councillor Nuttall), and Alderman Collinge, of the Health Committee, and the Chairman (Alderman Fletcher), Vice-Chairman (Councillor Hardman), and Alderman Battersby, of the Education Committee, to supervise the Medical Inspection of School Children. The Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, whose Assistant's principal duty is the Medical Inspection of School Children. The

arrangement appears to provide for the most effective administration of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, so as to secure the best results in conjunction with the Public Health Service.

During the examination of the children facts are ascertained which are immediately within the province of the Public Health Committee, *e.g.*, the condition of a child may suggest insanitary property. These cases are then referred to the Sanitary Inspector for the district. The facts ascertained relating to the number and ages of other members of the family indicate where the services of the Senior Lady Health Visitor are required in connection with the prevention of rickets, &c., and of infantile mortality.

School records are kept relating to Infectious Disease, and suitable action taken where required.

Tuberculosis is dealt with in a similar manner.

#### METHOD OF INSPECTION.

Prior to the inspection of the children attending a Public Elementary School, a blank form is sent by the Director of Education to the Head Teacher of the school to be filled up with the names of those children who have been admitted, of those children who will leave before the end of the year, and of those children belonging to other age groups whom it may be deemed necessary to inspect. A form is also sent for the names of those children who, in the opinion of the head teacher, require special attention.

On receipt of these forms duly entered up, the Medical Officer fixes a date for the examination of the scholars, and a notice is sent to each parent concerned.

White record cards are used for girls, coloured cards being used for boys. On each card are recorded the name, address, and age, the previous illnesses and family medical history, together with the ages of members of the family as a guide in the estimation of possible factors. This information is treated by the Medical Officer as *strictly private and confidential*.



The Board of Education Schedule of Medical Inspection has been followed throughout in the examination of the great majority of the children, subject, however, to the limitations imposed by the directions in Paragraph 5 of Circular 582.

In the younger children when necessary the chest was exposed for examination ; also as a rule in the case of the older boys.

In the case of the older girls, only the clothes were loosened when necessary at the upper part of the chest, and only those children whose general appearance and superficial examination suggested the necessity, were requested to have the chest thoroughly examined.

The child is weighed and measured, and the general state of nutrition compared with these indications. The items of cleanliness, &c., are then noted, not merely with a view to the particular child's comfort, but also for the sake of those who may be in contact.

Teeth, throat, nose, eyes, and glands are examined, mental conditions noted, visual, auditory powers, and articulation, and the nervous system tested. The chest is examined for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the heart and lungs. When there is any indication of the necessity for further examination, note is made of the fact, and the name of the child entered on a special list.

Wooden spatulæ (previously disinfected and made up into bundles) are used for depressing the tongue during the examination of the throat and mouth. A fresh one is used for each child. No difficulty whatever is experienced in the use of this kind of spatula ; the wood feels warmer to the tongue and is more harmless looking than one made of metal.

Facts ascertained by inspection are entered on Summary Sheets, one sheet for each age and sex, a separate set being used for each school.

The cards (and also the summary sheets) of the children requiring further observation, treatment, or exclusion are distinctively marked.

Distinctive marks for each period indicated are also used for children noted for re-examination say at 1 month, 3 months, or 6 months, as the case may be.

The first Friday in each month is set apart for re-examinations.

The names of children who require to be kept under frequent observation by the School Nurse are entered in thumb-indexed books, one of which is provided for each school. In these books are entered the records of the School Nurse's attention to each child, and the results of advice or treatment.

The parent of the child referred for medical or other treatment receives a notice.

The duplicate of this notice is left with the teacher, who is requested to note what action results.

When it is necessary to exclude a child from school, notice is sent to the Director of Education, a copy to the Head Teacher, and a copy is retained for reference.

Valuable assistance was rendered by all the head teachers of the Infant Departments and by Head Teachers of the Mixed Departments. The teachers evinced a benevolent interest in the physical welfare of their scholars, and the help they gave was much appreciated. A School Nurse has been appointed to assist in the work of inspection and to visit the homes of the children.

The co-operation of the School Attendance Officers has been invaluable in bringing special cases for examination at the Health Office, or otherwise drawing the attention of the School Medical Officer to absentees with possible illness.

Parents of children to be examined are invited to be present by printed notice signed, and delivered to the children concerned, by the Head Teacher, immediately before the date of examination.

A list of questions to be answered is attached. With few exceptions these requests for confidential information have been intelligently complied with. The facts obtained will prove of great value.

63.7 per cent. of the parents invited have availed themselves of the opportunity to be present at the inspection. In one school 88 per cent. of the parents invited were present.

No doubt the total number of parents attending would have been greater in most of the schools had longer notices been given at each school. It was found that where longer notice was given, those parents of children whose cleanliness or clothing might be considered unsatisfactory, spent much time and energy in improving matters. They were not always successful in disguising the true state of affairs.

Example.—Card number 1,557. Boy age 12. Good well-brushed outer clothing, spotless underclothing. Clean bright skin. Examined on Thursday. He was asked when he had a bath and clean clothing, and replied “This morning.” The bright appearance and confident air exhibited the invigorating effects of a good bath. Unfortunately there was one thing which could not be cleared away and remained an eloquent witness of the usual condition of chronic misery. It was impossible to place a crown piece on any part of the body without covering several flea bites.

Owing to the method adopted, however, it may be taken that the figures given remain a fairly accurate index of the general condition. Even in cases of actual disease, it was found that medical inspection had been anticipated, and several parents had obtained medical advice and treatment, only a day or two before the inspection, for ailments which must have existed for a long period.

In five instances only, written notice was given of objection to the inspection, but this was subsequently withdrawn in four cases.

With these few exceptions parents appear to agree with the principles of medical inspection, and welcome it with respect to their children, in some instances even desiring that children other than those listed be examined.

The chief difficulty in securing treatment is found in connection with the notices for dental defects. The notices for medical or surgical treatment appear to be complied with in the great majority of cases.



At the time of inspection, where necessary, directions respecting personal or domestic hygiene were given to the parents.

In several cases where the condition of the children indicated the necessity, permission was asked and obtained for disinfection and cleansing of the home.

To secure the attendance of parents with as little inconvenience to them as possible, the notifications were timed at from 5 to 10 minute intervals for the examination of the children.



### **The Extent to which Disturbance of School Arrangements was involved by the Inspection.**

In six schools, viz. : Christian Church, Clerke Street, Heywood Street, St. Joseph's R.C., St. Mary's R.C., and Woolfold, the teachers' room or committee room was provided for the inspection, and in each case was satisfactory.

In the East Ward Council School the board-room was used.

In three schools (Mixed Departments only) a cloak-room was used.

In one school (Mixed Department) an annexe was used, which was not so satisfactory.

In the Infants' Departments of four schools and in both Departments of the remaining eighteen schools a class-room was vacated at more or less inconvenience to the teaching staff.

The accommodation thus provided was in some instances satisfactory, and in other cases the inspection could not be as satisfactorily carried out, owing to the noises emanating from adjacent rooms or streets.

Clean towels, clean water, clean soap, nail brush, &c., ought to be provided for each inspection, but much difficulty was found in some schools to obtain these, without temporarily causing inconvenience.

**General Statement** of the extent and scope of the Medical Inspection carried out during the year.

1. 226 visits for routine inspection were paid to 27 schools.
2. (a) Children newly admitted since the previous inspection.  
       (b) Children who contemplated leaving school before December 31st, 1909.  
       (c) The children in Standard I.  
       (d) Children selected for special examination by the teachers.

These four groups were inspected during the year under review. Groups (a), (b), and (d) according to the requirements of the Board of Education. Group (c) was selected as a suitable age group to compare with the children at 10 years of age to be examined subsequently, and also to compare with "entrants" in relation to age at entry.

Children are drafted from the Infants' Department to Standard I. at six years of age.

3. For the number of children inspected, classified for age at date of inspection and for sex, see Table 2.
4. The number of children referred for subsequent or further (a) examination, or (b) observation.

The names of children in these two classes are placed in alphabetical order on "Observation Sheets" for each school. The lists include all those referred for treatment and so indicated, and numerous others requiring either the attention of the school Nurse or medical examination.

The number so listed for observation was 1,426, including the number re-examined at the schools. The number re-examined at the Health Office was 60. For treatment see Table I.

5. The average time occupied by the medical inspection was ten minutes for each child,

**General Review of the Facts Disclosed by Medical Inspection,**  
under the headings contained in the Schedule to Circular 582,  
including tables showing the height and weight of children  
inspected (according to age at date of inspection and sex).

### CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.

Number of children examined ... ..	2,759
„ „ with defective clothing, or footgear, or both ... ..	187
Percentage ... ..	6.7

Conditions associated with defective or dirty footgear or  
clothing :—

11 children were orphans.

5 „	with fathers unable to work.
3 „	came from families of 12 children living.
4 „	„ „ „ „ 10 „ „
6 „	„ „ „ „ 9 „ „
4 „	„ „ „ „ 8 „ „
7 „	„ „ „ „ 7 „ „
13 „	„ „ „ „ 6 „ „
13 „	„ „ „ „ 5 „ „
19 „	„ „ „ „ 4 „ „
8 „	„ „ „ „ 3 „ „
11 „	„ „ „ „ 2 „ „
1 „	„ „ a family of 2 children living and 6 dead.

105 total records complete, as given by relatives.

82 records incomplete.

187.

It will be seen that 53 children are known to belong to large families, for whom some excuse might be found. Possibly many of the 82 children with incomplete records would be in similar circumstances. Many of the children appeared to be undergoing that peculiar process known as “hardening” without complaint on their part. In fact, children submitted to hardship or suffering from chronic disease are singularly uncomplaining. Possibly this may be attributed to the fact that the children find complaints unavailing, doubtlessly in many instances due to the poverty of the parents, but in some, at least, apparently the result of indifference.



It is impossible to teach children effectively whose nervous energy is being all used up in the effort to maintain the body temperature.

In this connection one would draw attention to the fact that a child has relatively a greater surface area for body cooling than an adult, hence the fallacy of keeping children in socks instead of stockings, or, in fact, subjecting them to any of the "hardening" processes by limiting the amount of their wearing apparel during severe wintry weather.

Age.	BOYS.				GIRLS.			
	Clothing.			Footgear.	Clothing.			Footgear.
	In-sufficient.	Ragged.	Dirty.	In-sufficient.	In-sufficient.	Ragged.	Dirty.	In-sufficient.
3	4	1	6	5	2	...	1	3
4	...	2	3	4	...	...	...	1
5	4	2	6	3	3	1	7	4
6	7	2	6	6	8	...	6	9
7	16	7	13	20	18	...	6	11
8	6	3	9	4	5	..	2	5
9	4	...	3	2	2	...	...	1
10	3	...	3	1	1	...	2	1
11	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12	9	3	10	14	8	...	4	6
13	10	1	6	5	9	...	4	9
14	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
	66	22	65	64	57	1	32	50

In view of the large number of children with defective footwear, I would point out that speaking generally, clogs, the familiar footwear of Lancashire working-class children, are far superior hygienically to boots; the latter are too frequently inferior in quality, and are ineffective in keeping the feet dry. True it is that clogs cause much more noise, but I am pleased to say that on conferring with the head teachers of the Infant Departments, I found that they considered this disadvantage much out-weighed by obvious advantages from a sanitary point of view, and particularly in a moist climate such as ours, less mud being carried into the school-rooms.

**Averages of Heights and Weights** of the children examined in the Elementary Schools of the Borough, compared with the average heights and weights of the artisan population of the towns of Great Britain. Also showing the standard height-weight ratio in pounds, and the difference which exists between that ratio and the height-weight ratio of Bury children.

**BOYS.**

Age in Years.	Numb'r Ex'm'd	BURY SCHOOL CHILDREN				Standard Height- Weight Ratio.	Difference between Standard and Bury Ratio.	Anthropometric Committee Average for whole Country.	
		Height in Inches.	Weight in Pounds.	Height in C'ntim'tr's	Weight in Kilogr'm's	Pounds.		Height in inch's	Weight in lbs.
Y. M.							Bury is Below Standard.		
3 6	132	<b>36·5</b>	32·8	<b>92·7</b>	14·85	36	3·2	<b>36·2</b>	35·0
4 5	153	<b>39</b>	35·5	<b>99·1</b>	26·08	39	3·5	<b>37·6</b>	38·6
5 4	138	<b>40·5</b>	40·49	<b>102·8</b>	18·34	43	2·51	<b>39·7</b>	40·9
6 6	176	<b>43·7</b>	45·3	<b>110·9</b>	20·52	49	3·7	<b>41·9</b>	44·6
7 4	277	<b>45·1</b>	48·0	<b>114·5</b>	21·74	53	5·	<b>44·6</b>	50·7
8 4	70	<b>45·7</b>	50·83	<b>116</b>	23·02	54	3·17	<b>46·4</b>	54·3
9 5	16	<b>48·4</b>	53·2	<b>122·9</b>	24·09	59	5·8	<b>48·8</b>	58·3
10 3	12	<b>49·7</b>	59·04	<b>126·2</b>	26·74	63	3·96	<b>50·7</b>	64·0
11 2	15	<b>52·1</b>	65·9	<b>132·2</b>	29·87	70	4·1	<b>52·6</b>	69·0
12 8	177	<b>55</b>	74·7	<b>137·9</b>	35·92	77	2·3	<b>53·7</b>	73·0
13 5	157	<b>55</b>	76·1	<b>139·7</b>	34·47	77	·9	<b>55·8</b>	79·0
14 3	9	<b>56·9</b>	81·4	<b>144·5</b>	36·87	83	1·6	<b>58·6</b>	87·3

**GIRLS.**

3 6	112	<b>36·02</b>	32·28	<b>91·4</b>	14·62	36	3·72	<b>35·3</b>	31·7
4 5	104	<b>39</b>	35·6	<b>99</b>	15·62	39	3·4	<b>37·3</b>	35
5 5	136	<b>42</b>	39·3	<b>106·6</b>	17·8	44	4·7	<b>39·7</b>	40·3
6 7	166	<b>43·4</b>	43·5	<b>110·2</b>	19·7	47	3·5	<b>41·8</b>	43·1
7 5	249	<b>44·7</b>	45·99	<b>113·5</b>	20·83	51	5·1	<b>43·5</b>	46·2
8 4	72	<b>45</b>	48·5	<b>114·3</b>	21·97	52	3·5	<b>45·5</b>	51·8
9 5	15	<b>46·7</b>	52·8	<b>118·6</b>	23·91	56	3·2	<b>47·3</b>	55·2
10 6	13	<b>48·3</b>	57·2	<b>122·6</b>	25·91	61	3·8	<b>48·9</b>	60·5
11 6	12	<b>53·06</b>	67·5	<b>134·17</b>	30·57	72·5	5·0	<b>51·5</b>	66·8
12 8	186	<b>55</b>	73·2	<b>139·7</b>	33·15	77·5	4·3	<b>53·9</b>	74·9
13 3	128	<b>56·36</b>	80·3	<b>143·1</b>	36·37	81	·7	<b>56·2</b>	84·9
14 0	3	<b>59·58</b>	87·3	<b>151·3</b>	39·54	94	6·7	<b>58·5</b>	97·7

\*To facilitate comparison, heights are printed in heavier type.

## ALL SAINTS'.

On the routine visit to this school in April all the children in both departments were weighed and measured.

Mr. Pye, the Head Master, and Miss Walch, the Head Mistress, together with all the teachers, kindly rendered every possible assistance and greatly facilitated the process. The resulting averages are set out in the table and may be compared with the averages of the whole of Bury and the whole of England:

THE WHOLE SCHOOL. BOYS.			THE WHOLE SCHOOL. GIRLS.				
Age in Years.		Height in Inches.	Weight in Pounds.	Age in Years.		Height in Inches.	Weight in Pounds.
Y.	M.						
3	8	37·5	33·9	3		36·6	33·0
4	10	40·17	39·14	4		39·16	34·8
5	7	41·38	40·96	5		40·03	35·75
6	4	43·76	44·3	6		43·23	41·5
7	6	45·11	46·75	7		45·0	45·2
8	5	47·62	52·28	8		46·88	50·5
9	6	49·5	56·95	9		48·2	53·1
10	6	50·37	59·0	10		51·0	60·2
11	4	52·97	68·0	11		53·0	65·3
12	3	55·05	74·0	12		55·3	72·5
13	0	55·6	72·0	13		55·6	74·8
..		..	..	14		..	..

The weighing machine ought to be a permanent institution in the schools, so that all the children may be weighed at regular intervals. A healthy child properly fed increases in a constant proportion to the height, the ratio varying only according to age.

Any deviation from this standard is an indication of some abnormal condition or circumstance.

The weighing machine affords an easy means of selection for early and prompt investigation when dealing with large numbers of children. The insistance that children so weighed shall maintain the normal growth and shall receive the attention, food, or medical treatment necessary, would be the best possible method for checking the physical deterioration of a considerable proportion of the population.



## NUTRITION.

In classifying this condition the recommendation of the Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education has been followed, and during the examination "a picture of a reasonably well-nourished child kept in mind," with due regard to alertness, pallor, expression, &c. At the same time the impression received has been verified or adjusted by reference to a standard height weight ratio.

The three following cases, selected from others, illustrate (1) the value of medical inspection in relation to the investigation of home conditions, (2) three different types of defective nutrition :

- A. Card number 2675. Boy. Normal height and weight, anæmic, listless. Card marked "Insufficient Proteid." Personal investigation of home conditions reveal—(1) several children, (2) just sufficient family income, (3) a debilitating illness of mother resulting in inability to prepare food in a proper manner without help, condition becoming chronic.

Recommendation: A holiday for mother and children separately with relatives. Advice followed. Result—improvement.

- B. Card number 1374. Boy. Result of examination suggested following entry: "Mental Torpor, possibly due to repression and maltreatment."

A personal visit to the home resulted in the following note on card at second examination six months later: Brighter, happier looking, general improvement; weight increase  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs., height  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.

- C. Card number 2359. Girl, half-time, having been cured by a double osteotomy for knock-knee, was found to be reverting to the previous condition of deformity through defective nutrition and lack of after-care.

Sent, through voluntary agency, to Convalescent Home. Result—much improvement. Weight increase, 6-lbs.

TABLE SHEWING NUTRITION PERCENTAGE OF THE CHILDREN IN  
EACH SCHOOL.

SCHOOL.	Excellent.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.
Walmersley .....	26·0	61·7	7·3	5·0
Bircle .....	18·0	64·0	9·0	9·0
Christian Church...	16·0	66·0	16·0	2·0
St. Stephen's .....	*26·3	55·2	10·5	8·0
Bank Street .....	13·4	66·6	20·0	0·
St. Mark's.....	13·8	66·	12·2	8·0
East Ward Council	23·7	55·2	13·1	8·0
Chesham .....	13·7	65·1	13·7	7·5
Guardian Angels'...	15·0	63·3	18·3	3·4
St. John's .....	19·3	58·8	14·4	7·5
Pits-o'th'-Moor.....	18·4	59·1	20·5	2·0
Woolfold .....	*19·8	57·4	15·8	7·0
St. Thomas's .....	16·6	60·0	17·5	5·9
All Saints'.....	21·0	54·8	15·2	9·0
St. Joseph's .....	13·3	62·5	17·0	7·2
Brunswick.....	5·5	69·6	18·5	6·4
Parish Church .....	16·8	56·6	14·4	12·2
St. Paul's (Bell) ...	17·4	54·8	24·3	3·5
St. Chad's.....	15·2	56·8	19·2	8·8
St. Peter's.....	15·7	54·3	12·8	17·2
Holy Trinity.....	7·7	62·3	20·0	10·0
Clerke Street .....	7·9	61·4	20·5	10·2
Wood Street .....	16·0	53·0	21·0	10·0
St. Paul's (Huntley)	18·7	50·0	23·4	7·9
Heywood Street ...	6·8	58·6	17·3	17·3
St.. Mary's R.C. ...	10·0	49·2	27·	13·8
George Street .....	0·	52·1	26·	21·9

The order in which the schools are placed is the order of the combined percentages of excellent and good.

## CLEANLINESS AND CONDITION OF SKIN.

These conditions have been tabulated under four heads :—

Head Lice.	Nits.	Fleas.	Body Lice.
82 .....	151 .....	111 .....	5
3% .....	5.4% .....	4% .....	0.16%

The number of children seen with body lice was 5.

The number of children possessing a more or less dirty condition of the body was 97.

The number of children whose bodies had not been washed recently at all was 18.

The importance of vermin either of body or scalp, apart from the question of cleanliness, lies in the possibility of their agency for the conveyance of disease.

In connection with this matter permission has been asked and obtained for the cleansing and disinfection of several houses, and the matter referred to the Sanitary Inspector for the district.

It is a common but erroneous belief amongst the uninformed that both body vermin and scalp vermin may have a spontaneous origin. This belief has been met with not infrequently during the course of the medical inspection.

It is indeed a fact of common knowledge that vermin are attracted more readily to and thrive more easily on the bodies of some children who may be kept just as clean as other children. The particular individuals so selected are usually either the subjects of certain diseases or have a condition of the blood which predisposes them to attacks of disease.

Possibly this disease factor makes a verminous child not merely a propagator of verminous conditions, but also of disease.

It must not be forgotten, however, that dirt also attracts vermin, and that a clean child, in the absence of such a diathesis, will not attract vermin so readily as a dirty one.



The conditions of absolute or relative overcrowding which exist in many homes of children who attend the Elementary Schools of Bury make it extremely difficult for them to attain a proper degree of cleanliness.

The provision of baths for older children in such schools as may be indicated, would greatly stimulate the effort towards cleanliness, inculcate self-respect in the children selected for treatment, and favourably react on home life. The very small expenditure entailed would most certainly be balanced by a decreased expenditure in the amelioration of those conditions which result from uncleanness and inefficiency.

### TEETH.

The number of children examined ... ..	2,759
„ „ „ possessing perfect teeth ...	420 or 15%
„ „ „ „ 2 or more decayed teeth ... ..	1,018 or 36%
„ „ „ „ irregular, serrated, 1 or 2 decayed temporary teeth, or otherwise unsatisfactory ... ..	1,321 or 49%

As a rule only those who have decayed permanent teeth or a large number of decayed temporary teeth have been enumerated in the figures 1,018.

In some of the schools, the exact number and kind of teeth decayed have been noted.

In some instances of decay of temporary teeth at certain ages interference is not necessary.

Little attention has been paid to the notices to parents respecting dental treatment. Only one case was noted where any filling was already done.

Many notices for such treatment were sent to parents and probably ignored, the absence of pain and of much apparent decay contributing to this state of inaction.

Advice respecting teeth was given by the school nurse where indicated, but this will have to be often repeated before any extensive adoption of the toothbrush will be secured.

The causes of dental decay are various, numerous, and complex.

It has been a generally accepted opinion that unsuitable food in infancy and early childhood is the chief factor. No doubt unsuitable food has some influence; but were this the main cause one would not expect to find a certain class of the poorest part of the community, and who never clean their teeth, to possess a far greater proportion of sound teeth than those classes in better circumstances, yet this is the case. Again, one would expect to find the proportion of decayed teeth in rickety children greater instead of less than the average, but this does not obtain.

The substitution of steel rollers for the old millstones in flour mills, the presence of acidulous gases in the atmosphere of towns, the consumption of white bread to the exclusion of oatmeal, have each been suggested as a possible cause, but without sufficient proof of the predominance of any one. Probably one of the most important factors lies in the misuse of the teeth; crusts of bread are too frequently discarded.

The warmth and moisture of the mouth make suitable conditions for putrefactive changes to occur in the debris of food when allowed to remain amongst the teeth. When this has an acid reaction the enamel of the teeth will be easily removed, and teeth whose constitution is weakened by such causes indicated above will be destroyed. To avoid this the teeth should be cleansed at least once a day with a toothbrush. Where any decay has commenced the teeth should be filled by a dentist. Not only should the permanent teeth be filled, but also the temporary in some instances. Extraction should be avoided when possible.

Percentage of perfect teeth in all the children examined is 15 per cent. Percentage of perfect teeth in well marked cases of rickets 39 per cent. The effect of rickets on dentition is manifested more by irregularity than by decay. Boys and girls are affected in equal proportion.

## TONSILS.

The number of children affected with enlarged Tonsils (either one or both) ... ..	330
The number of children examined ... ..	2,759
Percentage ... ..	11%

This condition may be left after an attack of one of the infectious diseases. It is often associated with adenoids, producing the kind of deformity of the chest due to obstructed respiration.

Boys and girls are affected in equal proportion. 34 children, or 13.25 per cent. of those suffering from bronchitis, also had enlarged tonsils.

The age incidence will be seen by reference to the tables.

## ADENOIDS.

The number of children affected with Adenoids ... ..	340
„ „ „ examined ... ..	2,759
Percentage ... ..	12%

Each case was verified by digital examination. The presence of Adenoids is frequently associated with :—

1. Retarded growth.
2. Retarded mental development.
3. The production of deformity in the chest.
4. The existence of chronic Bronchitis.

In the early stages the disease may be arrested by appropriate medical treatment ; where the disease has existed for a considerable time operative treatment is usually required.

Although spontaneous cure may occur, after years of more or less suffering, the resulting deformities persist through life. Boys and girls are affected in equal proportion. 71 children, or 27.5 per cent., of those suffering from Bronchitis also had Adenoids.

The age incidence will be seen by reference to the tables.



## GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENT.

The number of children examined ... ..	2,759
„ „ „ with glandular enlargement ... ..	480
Percentage ... ..	17%

The causes of glandular enlargement may be vermin on the scalp, decayed teeth, enlarged and inflamed tonsils, adenoids, foul air, and Tuberculosis, &c., or one or more of these conditions.

Glandular enlargement is easily produced in children. So long as the glands remain enlarged, they are more susceptible to infection by the tubercle bacillus and other germs which may cause abscesses, resulting in disfigurement.

## DISEASES OF THE EYE.

The number of children examined ... ..	2,759
„ „ „ suffering from external eye disease	
other than squint ... ..	116
Percentage ... ..	4%

Blind, Right Eye ... ..	2
„ Left Eye ... ..	1
Photophobia ... ..	4
Blepharitis ... ..	61
Ptosis ... ..	4
Nystagmus ... ..	12
Dacryocystitis ... ..	2
Exophthalmos (Slight) ... ..	1
Conjunctivitis ... ..	7
Iritis ... ..	1
Leucomata ... ..	6
Stye ... ..	2
Conjunctivitis (Phlyctenular) ... ..	4
Corneal Ulcer ... ..	2
Epiphora ... ..	1
Enucleation ... ..	1
Cataract ... ..	1
Congenital Eccentric Pupils ... ..	1
Nebula ... ..	1
Marked Chromatic Asymmetry of Iris ... ..	2

## SQUINT.

Sixty-eight children, or 2.3 per cent., were found to have Strabismus in some form or other.

The causes of\*Strabismus may be heredity, eye strain, unsuitable desks and seats, bad positions when writing or reading, and bad light. Compelling infants to thread needles appears to be unjustifiable in the light of these figures :—

Right Internal Strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Left	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Right External	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Left	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Alternating	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convergent	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Periodic	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68

Age.	BOYS.							GIRLS.							Totals.
	Right Internal	Left Internal	Right Extern'l	Left Extern'l	Alternating.	Convergent.	Periodic	Right Internal	Left Internal	Right Extern'l	Left Extern'l	Alternating.	Convergent.	Periodic	
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	5
7	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	1	1	..	1	..	16
8	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	10
13	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Total Boys, 26.								Total Girls, 42.							68

Boys with Strabismus ... .. 1.8%

Girls „ „ ... .. 3.2%

The number of girls with squint is almost double the number of boys.

# DEFECTIVE VISION.

317 children, or 11 per cent., had defective vision (i.e.,  $\frac{6}{18}$  or less).

Age.	Degree.	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
		Right Eye.	Left Eye.	Both.	Right Eye.	Left Eye.	Both.
Under 6	$\frac{6}{18}$	...	...	...	...	3	2
	$\frac{6}{24}$	1	..	1	...	..	...
	$\frac{6}{36}$	...	...	...	...	...	...
	$\frac{6}{60}$	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Less	1	...	...	...	...	...
6 and 7	$\frac{6}{18}$	5	5	16	7	5	15
	$\frac{6}{24}$	...	2	11	4	6	2
	$\frac{6}{36}$	1	1	3	1	1	1
	$\frac{6}{60}$	1	1	2	2	1	2
	Less	...	1	...	...	1	..
8	$\frac{6}{18}$	1	1	...	5	1	3
	$\frac{6}{24}$	1	...	1	2	2	...
	$\frac{6}{36}$	...	...	..	1	2	...
	$\frac{6}{60}$	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Less	...	1	..	...	1	...
9	$\frac{6}{18}$	2	1	1	2	1	4
	$\frac{6}{24}$	...	1	1	1	...	2
	$\frac{6}{36}$	...	2	1	...	...	2
	$\frac{6}{60}$	..	...	...	...	...	1
	Less	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	$\frac{6}{18}$	1	...	2	1	1	2
	$\frac{6}{24}$	...	...	1	1	...	...
	$\frac{6}{36}$	...	...	1	1	...	2
	$\frac{6}{60}$	...	..	...	...	2	1
	Less	...	...	...	...	...	1
11	$\frac{6}{18}$	2	1	1	...	1	2
	$\frac{6}{24}$	...	1	3	1	..	3
	$\frac{6}{36}$	...	...	...	...	...	1
	$\frac{6}{60}$	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Less	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	$\frac{6}{18}$	4	8	5	3	8	9
	$\frac{6}{24}$	3	4	4	4	5	5
	$\frac{6}{36}$	...	2	2	...	1	2
	$\frac{6}{60}$	...	1	3	2	1	...
	Less	1	2	...	...	...	2
13	$\frac{6}{18}$	3	1	4	...	5	6
	$\frac{6}{24}$	...	5	...	2	4	2
	$\frac{6}{36}$	2	1	...	...	2	...
	$\frac{6}{60}$	1	2	...	1	2	2
	Less	1	...	1	...	...	1
14	$\frac{6}{18}$	...	...	...	...	...	...
	$\frac{6}{24}$	...	...	..	...	...	...
	$\frac{6}{36}$	...	...	...	...	...	...
	$\frac{6}{60}$	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	31	45	64	43	56	78



## SUMMARY OF DEFECTS :—

Age under 6	.....	10
6 and 7	.....	97
8	.....	24
9	.....	22
10	.....	17
11	.....	18
12	.....	81
13	.....	48
		—
		317
		—

## EAR DISEASE.

Thirty-nine children, or 14 per cent., were suffering from ear disease (chiefly Otorrhœa). Ten children, or 0.03 per cent., were noted who had an excessive amount of wax in the ears. In seven of these this was sufficient to cause deafness.

The danger of untreated chronic ear discharge lies in the possibility of an extension of the disease from the ear to the brain, producing acute inflammation, which is always fatal unless immediately operated on.

One child was discovered suffering from a chronic condition threatening acute inflammation of the membranes of the brain. An ear was discharging. This child was excluded from school for an indefinite period, and referred for treatment, with a satisfactory result.

## HEARING.

Number of children examined	... ..	2,759
„ „ noted with defective hearing	... ..	56
Percentage	... ..	2%

Of these seven cases were due to an excessive accumulation of wax, 12 were associated with suppuration in the middle ear, 4 were congenital defects, and 23 were associated with Adenoids.

## SPEECH.

Thirty-six children, or 1.2 per cent., had some defect of speech, all due to minor causes, with five exceptions, one of which was a case of cleft palate, two due to deaf-mutism, and two to word deafness.

## MENTAL CONDITION.

Fifty-six children, or 2 per cent., were classed as backward and somewhat defective. Fourteen children, or 5 per cent., were classed as defective.

## HEART AND CIRCULATION.

Total number of Cardiac affections ... ..	104
Number of children examined ... ..	2,759
Percentage... ..	3.4%

Many of the functional cases were associated with defective nutrition, some of them half-time children. Appropriate instructions were given to parents.

Age.	Number Examin'd	Func- tional.	Org'nc	Associated Conditions, antecedent or existing, having possible relationship to the affection.
<b>BOYS.</b>				
3 years	141	...	2	Chorea 1.
4 ,	173	1	...	Scarlet Fever.
5 ,,	149	...	...	
6 ,,	195	3	2	Scarlet Fever 1.
7 ,,	289	1	3	Epilepsy 1, Congenital 1, Family History of Rheumatism 1, Rheumatism and Insufficient Clothing.
8 ,,	79	2	2	Footgear Insufficient and Growing Pains 1, Rheumatic Fever 1, Chorea 1.
10 ,,	19	...	1	Septic Sores.
11 ,	19	...	1	Chorea.
12 ,	194	14	7	Growing Pains 2, Defective Vision 2, Anæmia 1, Appendicitis 1, Clothing and Footgear Insufficient 3, Rheumatism 2, Scarlet Fever 3, Defective Nutrition 1.
13 ,,	158	8	6	Rheumatism 1, Tobacco 2, Pneumonia 1, Enlarged Thyroid 1, Chorea 1, Growing Pains 2.
14 ,,	12	1	...	
Total ..	1444	31	23	
<b>GIRLS.</b>				
3 years	125	2	1	Strumous 1, Rheumatism 1, Defective Nutrition 1.
4 ,,	108	3	...	Gastric Symptoms 1, Bronchitis 2, Defective Nutrition 1.
5 ,,	148	...	2	"Consumption of Bowels" 1.
6 ,,	182	2	4	Tuberculosis 1, Measles 1, Growing Pains 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Iritis 1, Family History of Rheumatism 1.
7 ,,	247	5	3	Anæmia 1, Defective Vision 1, Chorea 1, Rheumatism 1, Growing Pains 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Family History 1.
8 ,,	79	...	1	Defective Vision 1.
10 ,,	28	...	1	Scarlet Fever.
11 ,,	21	...	3	Chorea 2.
12 ,,	194	7	4	Enlarged Thyroid 2, Tubercular Glands 1, Incipient Chorea 1, Rheumatism 1, Growing Pains 1, Scarlet Fever 3.
13 ,,	140	6	6	Chorea 2, Rheumatism 1, Growing Pains 1, Defective Nutrition 2.
14 ,,	3	...	...	
Total ...	1315	25	25	
Total Boys and Girls.	2759	56	48	

## LUNGS.

*Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh.*

Number of children examined ... ..	2,759
„ „ suffering from Bronchitis ... ..	259
Percentage ... ..	9.3%

Every degree of the affection is included in the above figure. The more severe cases, to the number of 40, were referred for treatment. Seventy-one of the cases were associated with the presence of Adenoids, and 34 cases had enlarged tonsils.

Several of the children with Bronchitis also suffered from slight Blepharitis.

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

The number of children suffering from definite symptoms of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 25—0.9 per cent. Two of these have since died. Fourteen have been excluded from school for various periods. One case was complicated by inflammation in the upper jaw.

One child was examined who was suffering with acute Pneumonia, one with Empyema, and two with Pleurisy.

In relation to the existence of Tuberculosis in school children, an investigation has been made of the cases of deaths from all forms of Tuberculous disease occurring in Bury during the past ten years, and alphabetical street lists and family lists compiled, so that reference may be easily made in connection with suspected cases, and appropriate measures advised.

## NERVOUS SYSTEM.

*Chorea* (St. Vitus' Dance) is an affection intimately associated with Rheumatism. It commonly ensues when children who have had Rheumatism, however slight, are subjected to mental strain, e.g., over-pressure at school, or fright.

The cases enumerated include cases of Latent Chorea, &c. The term Latent Chorea is here applied to cases which exhibit certain symptoms of nervous instability, but who do not show the well-known signs of fully-developed Chorea.



The number of cases of active Chorea was ... ..	4
These were excluded from school.	
Latent Chorea, with history of former attack, and a present heart affection ... ..	3
Instructions to teacher or parent.	
Latent Chorea excluded ... ..	3
Latent Chorea, with history of Rheumatism ... ..	3
Teacher or parent advised.	
Latent Chorea without history ... ..	2
Latent Chorea without symptoms; former attack ... ..	1
This child subsequently developed a second attack.	
Latent Chorea, with present heart affection ... ..	1
Four of the above number are half-time children.	

*Enuresis*.—21 cases of Enuresis were noted. Eleven of these were ascribed to the presence of Phimosis. Of these eight have since been circumcised. In two Hypospadias was present.

The cause of one case was undetermined.

	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		Total.
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	
Hyperæsthesia .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Chorea .....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	..	17
Enuresis .....	2	..	4	1	2	1	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	21
Epilepsy .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Fæcal Incontinence .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paralysis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Colæmia .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nervous Debility .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Deaf-Mute .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Athetosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	..	6	2	3	7	3	4	8	3	2	3	..	..	1	2	3	1	3	5	2	3	63

## OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

*Bone :—*

Seven children had tuberculous bone disease, a percentage of 0.25%.

Quiescent Disease of knee joint ... ..	2
Active disease   ,,   ,,   ,, ... ..	1
Active disease of spine, with discharging sinuses ... ..	2
,,       ,,       elbow ... ..	1
,,       ,,       hip ... ..	1

*Glands :—*

Sixty children had tubercular glands, a percentage of 2.15%.

All the cases of bone and gland disease were referred for treatment by the family doctor.

## RICKETS.

193 children, or 6.9%, were found to be suffering from the effects of Rickets.

Rickets is a disease of the overcrowded town, associated with unsuitable food in infancy.

The great majority of the cases were ascertained to be in bottle-fed infants. Only three cases were ascertained to have been entirely breast fed, and in these the lactation had been extended over 18 months.

The symptoms of Rickets, when observed and treated early, entirely disappear and no trace may be found in later life. When neglected or unobserved permanent deformity often results, and sometimes affections of the nervous system supervene. Boys and girls are affected in equal proportion.

Whenever a child showing evidence of past or present Rickets comes under notice, reference is made to the family record. When there are younger children or infants who may be susceptible to attacks of Rickets the name of the family is handed to the Senior Lady Health Visitor, whose duty it is to instruct parents in the methods for prevention of the disease.

A similar course is adopted with respect to other diseases, and also in connection with the records of infant mortality.

## DEFORMITIES.

233 children, or 8%, were found to be suffering from deformity.

*Cranial* :—

Asymmetry ... ..	2
Rickety ... ..	11
Hydrocæphalic ... ..	1

*Thorax* :—

Pigeon Chest ... ..	62
Barrel ,, ... ..	17
Congenital Chest ... ..	2
Alar Chest ... ..	1

*Limbs* :—

Curved Tibia ... ..	17
Bow Legs ... ..	36
Knock Knee ... ..	14
Congenital Dislocation of Hip ... ..	1
Enlarged Epiphysis ... ..	4
Deformity of Hip ... ..	2
,, ,, Knee ... ..	1
Talipes Equinus ... ..	1
,, Varus ... ..	2
Partial Fibrous Ankylosis Elbow ... ..	3

*Other* :—

Bifid Uvula ... ..	7
Cleft Palate ... ..	1
Spinal Curvature ... ..	4
Operation Scar ... ..	18
Burn ,, ... ..	5
Scald ,, ... ..	5
Scoliosis ... ..	2
Torticollis ... ..	2
Hernia ... ..	8
Scar after Sinus in the Jaw ... ..	4

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INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

The number of children suffering from infectious or contagious disease discovered in schools during the year was 88. Of these 68 were observed during the routine examination, viz. :—

Influenza ... ..	1
Impetigo ... ..	49
Ringworm ... ..	9
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4
Chicken Pox ... ..	2
Measles ... ..	2
	—
	68
	—

and 20 were observed during special visits to the schools, viz. :—

Measles ... ..	14
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4
Itch ... ..	1
Diphtheria ... ..	1
	—
	20
	—

OTHER DISEASE OR DEFECT.

Ninety-nine children, or 3.5 per cent., were found suffering from one or other of the following defects or diseases :—

Abscess ... ..	1
Alveolar Abscess ... ..	1
Chronic Constipation ... ..	11
Congenital Disease ... ..	8
Diarrhœa ... ..	2
Duodenal Ulcer ... ..	1
Dyspepsia ... ..	3
Gastric Catarrh ... ..	2
Hypospadias ... ..	2
Phimosis ... ..	11
Sub-Acute Rheumatism ... ..	1
Synovitis of Elbow ... ..	1
Thyroid Gland Enlargement ... ..	8
Worms ... ..	3
	—
	55
	—

## SKIN DISEASES.

Acne ... ..	1
Alopecia ... ..	1
Ectlyma ... ..	1
Eczema ... ..	11
Erythema ... ..	3
Furunculosis ... ..	1
Herpes Simplex ... ..	6
Herpes Zoster ... ..	1
*Impetigo ... ..	—
Keloid ... ..	1
Lichen Urticatus ... ..	7
Xerodermia ... ..	1
	—
	43
	—

In addition to this number of children suffering from skin diseases, very many had an excessively scaly condition of the skin, which makes the appearance more or less unsightly, yet which may be easily cured by the application of a suitable remedy.

\*The number of children suffering with Impetigo is classified under Infectious Disease.



### Review of the Methods employed or available for the treatment of defects, &c.

The parents of those children who require treatment are duly notified. The cases are subsequently visited by the School Nurse. It is found that treatment is obtained in the great majority of cases from the family medical attendant.

Some children have received treatment at the Bury Infirmary. A few—surgical cases—went to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, Royal Eye Hospital, &c. Two or three have been referred to the Poor Law Authority. Several have been dealt with by voluntary agency, in the provision of means for convalescence.

The action of the School Nurse has been limited to advice in matters of personal hygiene.

## CARE OF CHILDREN SECTION.

PROVISION OF MEALS.—A central kitchen is to be established, whence dinners are to be carried by tram to those schools conveniently situated for use as dining centres.

During the year in question, however, breakfasts have been provided, and not dinners. A certain amount of medical supervision of the children provided with meals was undertaken during 1909. Twenty-two children, taken indiscriminately, were examined, weighed, and measured at the beginning of the August holidays and again at the beginning of the winter term. These were divided into three groups:—

1. Those who had increased in weight.
2. Those who had remained stationary.
3. Those who had lost weight.

The results are tabulated below:—

GROUP I.				GROUP II.				GROUP III.			
Before Holidays.		After Holidays.		Before Holidays.		After Holidays.		Before Holidays.		After Holidays.	
Height in Inches.	Weight in Pounds.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Pounds.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Pounds.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Pounds.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Pounds.	Height in Inches.	Weight in Pounds.
49·0	57·7	49·25	62·08	43·8	48·0	44·2	48·1	39·25	38·5	40·0	38 0

Group 1.—The average gain in weight for each child in this group was 4.3-lbs. in six weeks. These children were all members of one family. It is evident some good fortune befell them during the holidays.

Group 2.—In this group, which includes children from different families and schools, the height and weight is practically stationary.

Group 3.—This is one child only. The results of each of three separate examinations are instructive.



The following is a copy of the notes on the cards :—

Date of Examination.	5/2/09	5/8/09	13/9/09
Height .....	39¼ inches.	39¼ inches.	40 inches.
Weight .....	32-lbs.	38·5-lbs.	38-lbs.
Nutrition .....	Pale, Poor	Improved.	Poor.
External Eye Disease..	Strabism.	Strabism.	Central Corneal Ulcer, entirely obscuring sight of left eye
Lungs.....	No Sign.	No sign.	Catarrh both lungs, pos- sibly commencing Tuber- culosis.
Footgear .....	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Satisfactory.
Clothing .....	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Twenty-six children suffering from some form of defect which should preclude their attendance at an ordinary elementary school were examined at the Health Office.

§

A special report on each child was forwarded to the Local Education Authority, with the following result :—

One boy was admitted to the Royal Schools for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Trafford, Manchester.

One girl was referred to the Poor Law Guardians.

Further consideration of the remaining cases was deferred pending the adoption of some scheme providing for the instruction of defective children in special local classes.

Included in these cases are :—

- A.—Deaf Mutes ... .. 2
- B.—Mentally Defective ... .. 2

**Review of action** taken to detect and prevent the spread of infectious disease.

Visits paid to schools on account of reports of cases of infectious disease :—

The total number of visits paid ... ..	41
„ „ „ schools visited ... ..	17
„ „ „ children examined ... ..	1,515

*Clerke Street.*—This school was visited on February 1st in connection with an outbreak of Scarlet Fever, and all the children in the school examined for evidence of infectious disease. No further cases occurred at this school until July.

*St. John's.*—This school was visited on February 2nd, May 21st, and May 31st, 1909, re Scarlet Fever. All the children in Standards I. and II. and the Infants' Department were inspected. One Whooping Cough contact was excluded. No further case occurred at this school until August 24th.

*Pits-o'th'-Moor.*—On account of eight cases of Scarlet Fever having occurred at this school in January, the school was visited and a number of children inspected. No further case of Scarlet Fever occurred in the school until April.

*Chesham.*—This school was visited on February 2nd and 18th, March 17th and 23rd, and July 12th, 1909. All the children in the Infants' Department and Standard IV. were examined. One child was excluded on account of Diphtheria and one on account of Scarlet Fever. Several children had sore throats, and a defective drain was discovered to be the cause of this. The latter was at once brought under the notice of the managers, who promptly carried out the necessary alterations.

*St. Peter's.*—This school was visited on February 2nd, 1909, and a number of children inspected. No further cases occurred until July.

*St. Chad's.*—This school was visited on February 3rd, 1909, and a number of children were inspected. No further case occurred until April. One case was excluded on account of Scarlet Fever during the routine inspection.

*St. Paul's, Huntley.*—This was visited on February 9th and 28th, on account of an epidemic of Chicken Pox, and one case of Scarlet Fever was discovered in school. No further case occurred until March 11th, 1909, and one case on June 18th, 1909.

*All Saints'.*—This school was visited on February 11th and 12th, May 3rd, 4th, and 5th, and October 21st, 1909. Three cases were excluded for Measles. All suspected cases were examined. No case of Scarlet Fever was discovered on the special visits, but two cases of Scarlet Fever were discovered during the routine examination.

*St. Stephen's.*—This school was visited on February 12th, and no case of Scarlet Fever was discovered. Sporadic cases occurred in April and May. Five cases of Measles excluded.

*Wood Street.*—Eight visits were made to this school, chiefly on account of an outbreak of Measles, viz. :—February 16th, 17th, 18th, and 24th, March 13th and 18th, October 21st, and December 21st. Five children were excluded on account of Measles. No case of Scarlet Fever was discovered.

*St. Mark's.*—This school was visited on February 16th, March 1st, and July 21st. One case of Measles was excluded.

*Guardian Angels'.*—One visit to this school was made on February 26th. No case of infectious disease was discovered. No case occurred until March 25th.

*St. Paul's (Bell).*—Two visits were made to this school on July 2nd and 7th on account of Scarlet Fever. One case was discovered in the Infants' Department of the school. The next case occurred on July 21st.

*St. Thomas's.*—Two visits were made to the school on June 28th and 29th, chiefly on account of Scarlet Fever. No case was discovered. One case occurred on July 31st, 1909.

*Woolfold.*—Three visits were made to this school on July 13th, 20th, and 21st, on account of Scarlet Fever. Two cases were discovered and excluded.

*Holy Trinity.*—One visit was made on November 22nd. No case was discovered. One case occurred on December 31st.

Children who have had scarlet fever and contacts are now examined at the end of the period of quarantine, before admission to the schools.



## REPORT concerning the treatment of School Children.

SCHOOL.	Number of Children Visited in School.	Number of visits made to Homes.	No. of Parents advised re treatment of Hair, Clothing, Food, Milk, &c.	Ascertained to have had Treatment by Doctor or Dentist, and Improved or Cured.
Clerke Street.....	32	30	18	9
George Street .....	30	45	28	9
Holy Trinity .....	24	67	20	17
St. Marie's .....	5	34	13	16
Brunswick .....	20	30	24	14
St. John's .....	5	19	9	6
Chesham .....	35	...	...	...
Walmersley .....	...	12	9	8
St. Mark's.....	10	25	11	9
St. Joseph's .....	5	20	8	4
St. Paul's (Bell).....	10	12	6	5
St. Paul's (Huntley)...	8	20	5	6
Bircle .....	15	8	6	1
St. Thomas's.....	25	...	...	...
Christian Church .....	26	...	...	...
St. Chad's.....	15	16	6	8
St. Peter's .....	5	4	3	3
Bank Street .....	6	4	2	3
Parish Church .....	26	22	10	7
Wood Street.....	6	4	2	...
All Saints' .....	18	44	15	27
St. Stephen's.....	...	...	...	...
Guardian Angels .....	26	...	...	...
Woolfold .....	21	16	5	10
East Ward Council ...	...	50	9	12
	363	486	209	174

The above were dealt with by Miss Rishton, Assistant Health Visitor and School Nurse.

## HALF-TIME CHILDREN.

It was noticed during the Medical Inspection of those children over twelve years of age who had been previously examined that some of them were children attending school half the day and at work half the day. Some of these children were remarkably puny, and it was this fact which invited further enquiry into their circumstances. It became an easy matter to pick out by the personal appearance not merely the half-time child, but also frequently the child who was destined to become a half-timer, the latter case apparently indicating that unsatisfactory home circumstances furnished at the same time the reason for the malnutrition and the necessity for the half-time.

It was observed that amongst those half-time children who were weighed and examined twice with a certain interval between each examination, there were many who had increased in weight and stature in a proportion much greater than normal.

A further examination of these half-time children was therefore made. The results are set out in the table below showing :—

- (1) The average heights, weights, and ages of half-time boys and girls and non-half-time boys and girls, at the first examination.
- (2) The average heights, weights, and ages of the same half-time boys and girls and the same non-half-time boys and girls at their second examination.

In the case of the boys there was an average interval of ten months; in the case of the girls an average interval of eight months between each examination.

It appears the half-time boy shows a deficiency below the standard weight for his height of 2.7-lbs. at the first examination. The non-half-time boy shows a deficiency of 5.45-lbs. It is probable that the average deficiency of the half-time boy would be greater than that of the non-half-time boy at the time he commenced work, since the first examination was made, when he had been at work seven months.

Amongst the half-time boys there were many normal in height and weight, and in very good condition; these helped to raise the general average. Many children deficient in weight at the first examination showed remarkable gains: for example:—

Card No.	1089	...	...	...	...	...	13 pounds in 14 months.
„	„	2711	...	...	...	...	10½ „ 7 „
„	„	2183	...	...	...	...	10 „ 11 „
„	„	1212	...	...	...	...	18 „ 14 „
„	„	1117	...	...	...	...	26 „ 14 „
„	„	2556	...	...	...	...	11½ „ 6 „
„	„	316	...	...	...	...	11 „ 8 „

There were some children, however, who showed little or no increase in weight after leaving school.

On investigation some condition other than half-time work was found to be the cause. These children would lower the average increase, e.g. :—

Card No. 1607.—½-lb. increase in weight in 13 months. Here the father a few years ago and the mother just recently had died from Consumption.

Card No. 1803.—2-lbs. increase in weight in 11 months. Father and mother both dead.

At the second examination the half-time boy shows an absolute increase in weight of .6-lbs. more than the non-half-time boy. The relative gain is 1.8-lbs. The half-time boy shows also an absolute increase in height greater than the non-half-time boy.

At the first examination the average half-time girl is 6.2-lbs. deficient in weight, and the non-half-time girl is 5.28-lbs. deficient.

On the 2nd examination the half-time girl is deficient 1.7-lbs., and the non-half-time girl is deficient 1-lb.

The half-time girl does not exceed the non-half-time girl in weight and height increase. This may be due to the fact that much domestic work added to the work of the mill or school proves too great a strain at a critical age. Nevertheless the increase is satisfactory when compared with the non-half-time girl at the first examination.



The result of this investigation tends to show that so far as Bury is concerned the half-time boy is physically better off for the change.

The number examined for the purpose of this comparison was 274.

Half-Time Boy.				Non-Half-Time Boy.			
Age.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.		Age.	Height in ins.	Weight in lbs	
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	... 54'3	... 73'3	.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	... 55'5	... 73'3	
13 $\frac{9}{12}$	... 55'5	... 80'6	.....	13 $\frac{9}{12}$	.. 56'6	... 80'	
Half-Time Girl.				Non-Half-Time Girl.			
13	... 54'9	... 71'3	.....	13	55'5	... 73'5	
13 $\frac{8}{12}$	... 56	... 78'3	.....	13 $\frac{8}{12}$	56'7	... 81	

### INSPECTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

During the year, all the schools have been systematically examined with reference to their sanitary condition : below will be found a brief summary of the work and a tabulated statement of its details. Generally, I would impress on School Managers the importance of school cleansing, as I still fear that with regard to dust, some of the caretakers are not sufficiently careful during the process of sweeping : it is pleasing, however, to note that in some instances sawdust moistened in a disinfectant solution is used, and I would ask that this method receive the consideration it merits.

BUILDINGS.—Schools 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 24 may be classed as good buildings, suitable for present requirements. The class-room accommodation in 5, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, and 22 is, however, insufficient, and in many schools the present pattern of movable glass partitions cannot be considered entirely satisfactory.

Schools 3, 6, 12, 16, 22, and 23 have certain defects.

VENTILATION in 3, 10, 12, 21, and 22 might be improved.

HEATING in 17, 18, 19, and 24 is insufficient.

LIGHTING in parts of many schools is not so good owing to arrangement of windows or classes or proximity of buildings.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.—In several of the schools improvement is required either in type or regularity of cleansing. In some schools the conditions are decidedly bad.

Cloakroom accommodation is fairly good, with the exception of facilities for drying clothes.

The arrangements for washing and the maintenance of cleanliness are unsatisfactory in many schools, and where there is ample accommodation the best and fullest use is not made of it.

PLAYGROUNDS.—The playgrounds in the following schools require early attention :—Holy Trinity, St. Mary's, St. Stephen's, Guardian Angels', St. Joseph's, Bircle, and St. Chad's.

**SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS INSPECTED.**

SCHOOL	Ventilation	Heating	Lighting	Type of Sanitary Accommodation.	Cloak Rooms.	Accommodation for Supply of Water, Drinking & Washing.	Playgrounds.	REMARKS.
1—Clerke St. M. " " I.	Good Good	Good Good	Good Babies' room not lighted, rest good	5 self-flushing troughs 5 self-flushing troughs	Ample Ample	2 bowls, apparently unused Good	½ covered and all flagged ½ covered and all flagged	Whitewashing the house fronts opposite would improve the lighting
2—Georgs Street M. " " I.	Good	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	3 self-flushing troughs	Fair	Good	Satisfactory, small	
3—Holy Trinity M.	Un-satisfactory	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	4 self-flushing troughs	Not satisfactory. Overcrowded fireplace in girls'. Boys' satisfactory	Insufficient	Unpaved, undrained	
4—St. Mary's M. " " I.	Good	Good	Good	(good)	Good	Good	Unpaved	The infants' room has no through ventilation, the air currents are insufficient
5—Christian Church M. " " I.	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	One bowl for each department	Very small flagged yard, children go to neighbouring recreation ground	
6—St. Thomas' M.	Good	Satisfactory	2 Classrooms insufficiently lighted, remainder good	5 for boys, 12 for infants and girls—flushed closets	Very good	Satisfactory	Good, asphalted	One of the classrooms is overheated in summer, whitewashing roof might improve this
7—Parish Church M. " " I.	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Good	5 trough, flushed 3 times a day 5 trough, flushed 10 times a day	Good	Satisfactory	Good	
8—St. Stephen's M. " " I.	Satisfactory	Good	Fair	Privy midden 4 closets, girls and infants 6 closets, boys	Satisfactory	1 bowl	Unpav'd, gravelly	
9—All Saints' M. " " I.	Good	Good	Good	Pails	Satisfactory	1 bowl	Very dusty in dry & muddy in wet weather. Makes school very dirty	In the mixed department one classroom has neither direct light nor ventilation being lighted on two sides by glass partitions and ventilated by loathed windows See footnote
*10—Guardian Angels M. " " I.	Fairly Good	Good	Good	Trough closets	Good heated	Good	Cindered	
11—Woolfold M. " " I.	Good Good	Good Good	Good 1st & 2nd class infants' very unsatisfactory	4 closets in bad condition 3 closets in bad condition	Good Good	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Cindered Cindered	
12—Wood St. M. " " I.	Bad Un-satisfactory	Good Good	Bad Un-satisfactory	Bad Bad	Satisfactory Un-satisfactory	Not satisfactory Not satisfactory	None None	
13—St. Joseph's M. " " I.	Good Good	Good Good	Un-satisfactory All posterior light	Long trough Long trough	Unheated ..	Washing ample Drinking water (filtered) allowed only on request	Ample, partly flagged, partly asphalted	Asphalting out of repair
14—Birle M. " " I.	Good Good	Good Good	St. V., VI., & VII., insufficiently lighted Insufficiently lighted	Pails	Good	Water carried from a neighbouring farm	Unpaved, muddy in wet weather, dusty in dry	
15—St. Chad's M. " " I.	Good	Good	Good	Self-flushing trough	Good	Satisfactory	Unpaved, undrained	
16—St. Peter's M. " " I.	Good	Good	Fair	Pails	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Flagged, satisfactory	
17—Walmerley M.	Good	Un-satisfactory	St. III & IV. bad	3 privy closets, wet, for whole school, including teachers	Unheated	One bowl	Unpaved, open to lane	
18—East Ward Council	Good	Un-satisfactory	Bad	Good	Good	Good	Very good	
19—St. Mark's M. " " I.	Good Babies room insufficient	Good	Good	Flushing tanks 8 w.c.s. for girls very clean, 8 for boys insufficient for boys fairly clean	Girls' good, Boys' and infants' had pegs	Insufficient	Boys'—small, flagged Girls'—large, partly macadam	
20—St. Paul's Hnntley M.	Good	Good	Good	Modern, good, clean, separate flush closets	Fair, heated	Satisfactory	Very good	Unprotected stove in infants' room
21—St. John's M. " " I.	St. I. & II. insufficient Excellent	Good Good	Good Fairly good	Non-antomatic flush Trough	Fair, heated Heated Heated	Satisfactory ..	Concreted	
22—Brunswick M.	Fairly good	Good	Lighted from wrong direction	Privy midden not a nuisance 10 modern w.c.s.	Good Good, not heated	Good Good	Bad repair Bad repair	Large, good infants' hall
23—Chesham M. " " I.	Good Good	Good Good	Good Un-satisfactory 2nd class skylight	5 self-flushing closets Good	Not heated Not heated	Only one wash-bowl in w.c. for whole school	Partly flagged ..	Phnio Park used for playground
24—St. Paul's Bell M. " " I.	Good Good	Un-satisfactory	Good Good	" Whirlpool " " Whirlpool "	Satisfactory Satisfactory	Satisfactory ..	Very good Very good, concrete	

\* In this school there is one room insufficiently ventilated, a "Gallon" ventilator only acting when cooking stove in adjoining room is used.  
There is a stove or fireplace in each room (except one), in addition to the hot water pipes.



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It will be found on careful examination of the foregoing review that a considerable amount of suffering exists amongst elementary school children.

The importance of attending to minor ailments, and those conditions which initiate or predispose to graver disease, is not properly appreciated by many people. Most parents, when the facts are explained, accept readily all that medical inspection involves.

Greater attention to the personal cleanliness of a few individuals will prevent many of the ailments arising in others from contact.

More attention to the correct posture and to lighting will prevent many of the eye defects. In this connection, I feel that in view of the large number of eye defects tabulated in this report, the time is ripe for a careful consideration of the advisability of securing the services of an oculist, who by virtue of his special knowledge and equipment, would be able to effectively prevent incipient eye disease from assuming a chronic course. A movement in this direction instead of entailing much expense to the department, would in the long run, actually militate against it.

I wish to express my thanks to the members of the staffs of the Education and the Health Departments for their valuable assistance and co-operation, and to indicate the value of the work of the School Nurse, Miss Rishton, in improving the home conditions and obtaining treatment for those children who require it.

I am,

Yours obediently,

ROBERT BURNET.

TABLE I.

The following are the conditions for which 805 children were referred for treatment and 106 children excluded :—

CONDITION.	Treatment.	Exclusion.
Nervous Disease ... ..	7	...
Sub-acute Rheumatism ... ..	2	1
Influenza ... ..	1	1
Ringworm ... ..	8	8
Cleft Palate ... ..	1	...
Corneal Ulcers ... ..	1	1
Chicken-Pox ... ..	2	2
Pleurisy ... ..	1	1
Lung Disease ... ..	19	1
Phimosis ... ..	9	...
Impetigo ... ..	14	9
Debility ... ..	2	2
Tonsillitis ... ..	10	3
Overgrowth of the Gum ... ..	1	...
Bronchitis, &c. ... ..	40	7
Chronic Constipation ... ..	4	...
Defective Vision ... ..	223	5
Eczema ... ..	1	1
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis ... ..	2	2
Ear Disease ... ..	32	2
Tonsils and Adenoids ... ..	130	3
Enuresis ... ..	10	...
Blepharitis ... ..	17	6
Skin Disease ... ..	19	...
Conjunctivitis, Photophobia, &c. ... ..	8	5
Abdominal Disease ... ..	1	...
Uncleanliness ... ..	5	...
Abscess ... ..	1	1
Nasal Disease ... ..	8	...
Tubercular Disease of the Spine ... ..	2	2
Kidney Disease ... ..	1	...
Vermin ... ..	5	4
Gland Disease ... ..	17	...
Chorea ... ..	4	4
Whooping Cough ... ..	2	2
Measles ... ..	2	16
Laryngitis ... ..	1	...
Torticollis ... ..	1	...
Rickets ... ..	5	...
Decayed Teeth ... ..	195	...
Cardiac ... ..	15	1
Anæmia ... ..	9	1
Itch ... ..	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	..	1
Acute Pneumonia ... ..	1	1
Tubercular Disease of the Knee ... ..	1	...
Tubercular Disease of the Knee, & Ringworm	1	1
Alopecia ... ..	1	1
Adenoids and Dyspepsia ... ..	1	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4	8
Other Diseases ... ..	20	1
	857	106

N.B.—Some children were referred for two or three co-existing defects,

TABLE II.—Number of Children Inspected and Classified for Age and Sex.

SCHOOL.	3 years		4 years		5 years		6 years		7 years		8 years		9 years		10 years		11 years		12 years		13 years		14 years		Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Clerke Street .....	4	5	4	1	5	2	8	4	4	8	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	15	7	6	6	..	..	88
George Street .....	2	2	6	2	3	4	3	5	8	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	..	..	7	10	4	4	..	..	73
Holy Trinity.....	14	8	3	10	9	1	11	7	13	8	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	12	7	1	4	1	..	130
St. Mary's R.C.....	10	8	6	3	6	4	8	9	15	11	1	2	1	1	1	..	2	2	6	7	2	5	..	..	110
Brunswick.....	3	9	5	7	6	16	9	7	6	7	3	3	1	1	..	2	1	1	11	7	2	1	..	..	108
St. John's .....	6	4	10	12	18	12	8	11	18	12	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	14	13	9	5	..	..	160
Chesham .....	9	5	14	8	8	6	4	9	13	17	3	2	3	..	2	1	1	..	13	15	4	8	1	..	146
Walmersley .....	2	2	10	4	5	8	6	5	8	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	8	3	2	..	..	81
St. Mark's.....	8	9	15	6	5	8	15	20	11	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	15	19	9	8	..	1	174
St. Joseph's .....	6	3	11	1	13	13	13	11	20	15	4	6	..	1	2	2	..	2	15	12	9	6	..	..	165
St. Paul's (Bell) .....	8	10	4	3	7	9	9	5	18	14	3	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	7	5	3	6	..	..	115
Pits o' th' Moor .....	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	..	5	11	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	49
St. Paul's (Huntley) .....	1	2	4	2	6	1	1	2	14	1	2	1	2	..	1	3	..	..	9	4	7	1	..	..	64
Bircle.....	1	1	4	2	3	6	5	13	2	7	8	3	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	6	3	1	..	78
St. Thomas's .....	15	8	5	3	3	4	10	5	17	14	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	10	7	5	6	1	..	..	120
Christian Church .....	7	6	9	4	3	..	5	4	12	10	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	7	8	5	5	1	..	94
Heywood Street .....	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	12	3	2	..	..	29
St. Chad's.....	4	7	5	10	6	1	1	..	12	12	11	6	3	4	2	1	1	5	4	3	20	6	1	..	125
St. Peter's.....	2	1	5	3	4	2	4	2	6	7	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	12	10	..	..	70
Bank Street.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	2	1	..	..	15
Parish Church .....	3	7	6	3	6	6	4	4	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	6	6	1	..	..	83
Wood Street.....	7	4	2	..	2	5	10	10	9	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	6	9	..	..	..	81
All Saints' .....	6	9	10	8	6	10	15	10	12	12	5	2	2	2	1	4	2	2	4	13	6	4	..	..	145
St. Stephen's .....	6	3	7	3	4	4	4	6	17	16	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	7	9	10	8	2	..	..	114
Guardian Angels .....	3	2	4	2	3	4	10	5	5	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	5	3	1	..	..	60
Woolfold .....	7	3	9	5	3	8	6	6	9	10	5	3	4	1	..	1	1	4	4	4	6	..	2	..	101
East Ward Council.....	1	1	12	3	14	13	14	19	24	25	5	5	2	3	3	3	5	1	2	1	12	8	2	..	181
	141	125	173	108	149	148	195	182	289	247	79	79	26	30	19	28	19	21	194	194	158	140	12	3	2759



Table shewing conditions found by Medical Inspection

SCHOOL.	Age	Number Ex'min'd		Clothing.			Footgear Insufficient.	Average Heights and Weights of the Children Examined.				Nutrition.				Anæmia.	Cleanliness of Head and Body.			Teeth		
				Insufficient.	Ragged.	Dirty.		Boys.		Girls.		Very Good.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.		Vermin.	Nits.	Fleas.	Decayed.	Perfect.	
		B.	G.					H. ins.	W. lbs.	H. ins.	W. lbs.											
CLERKE STREET.	3	4	5	1	..	1	1	36.5	34.25	37.05	35.9	1	6	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	
	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	39.2	35	42.5	36.5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	40.3	38.4	40.6	35	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	
	6	8	4	..	..	..	3	43.28	44.28	43.8	45.6	1	9	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	
	7	4	8	..	..	..	..	44.56	45.5	42.7	41.7	..	9	..	3	2	..	4	..	9	2	
	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	45.25	46	45.25	42.75	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	
	9	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	41	33.5	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	
	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	54	59.5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	15	7	..	..	..	2	54.6	71.48	53.1	73.2	..	10	9	3	2	1	1	..	10	3	
	13	6	6	..	..	..	..	54.7	77	55.2	75.2	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	..	8	3	
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals....		50	38	2	..	1	7					7	54	18	9	8	3	9	..	40	13
	GEORGE STREET.	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	33	25.75	34	30	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4		6	2	..	1	..	1	36.75	30.82	36.62	32.5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
5		3	4	..	..	..	1	41	39.75	40.6	39.5	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	
6		3	5	3	..	2	3	47.8	47	43.6	42	..	3	3	2	..	2	2	2	1	4	
7		8	2	4	1	2	4	44.25	45.9	44.25	44.75	..	5	4	1	1	1	1	5	6	3	
8		1	4	4	1	2	2	44.5	44	44.25	45	..	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	3	2	
9		1	2	3	..	1	..	44	47	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	
10		1	2	1	..	1	1	47	54	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12		7	10	4	1	1	1	54.5	67.8	54.47	66.25	..	6	5	6	2	2	3	..	11	5	
13		4	4	2	..	2	1	51.1	70	54.6	67.7	..	3	3	2	1	..	2	..	1	2	
14		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals....			36	37	21	4	11	14	..	..	..	..	..	38	19	16	4	7	10	11	28	21
HOLY TRINITY.		3	14	8	2	1	2	1	36.8	33.5	36	30.7	3	17	1	1	2	..	..	2	2	5
	4	3	10	..	..	..	..	38.25	32.5	37.5	33.1	2	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	
	5	9	1	..	..	..	..	40.6	36.9	38.75	35.5	..	7	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	
	6	11	7	3	..	2	1	42.75	41.45	43.5	41.4	1	12	2	3	2	..	..	..	5	4	
	7	13	8	3	..	..	2	45.5	48.2	45.09	46.9	2	12	6	1	..	3	1	2	11	4	
	8	3	2	..	..	..	..	46.75	52.6	45.25	49.5	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	
	9	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	
	10	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	
	11	2	2	1	..	..	..	49.25	57	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
	12	12	7	..	..	1	..	54	68.6	55.8	72.9	2	9	3	5	..	..	..	..	14	3	
	13	1	4	1	..	1	1	58	87	57.8	81.3	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	
	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals....	..	75	55	10	1	6	5	..	..	..	..	10	81	26	13	7	4	4	4	51	22

n each School of the Borough during the Year 1909.

Nose and Throat.			External Eye Disease.		Defective Vision.	Ear Disease.		Defective Hearing.	Defects of Speech.	Mental Condition.		Heart & Circulation.		Lungs.		Nervous System.			Tuberculosis.			Rickets.	Deformities.	Infectious or Contagious Disease.	Other Disease or Defect.
Enlarged.	Adenoids.	Glands Enlarged.	Inflammation, &c.	Squint.		Wax	Pus			Backward	Defective.	Functional	Organic.	Br'nchitis	Tuber-culous.	Epilepsy.	Enuresis.	Chorea.	Bone.	Gland.	Skin.				
2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	2
1	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	6	12	1	3	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	3	7	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	4	4	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	4	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	5	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
3	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	15	15	1	3	19	1	..	1	4	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	1	5
4	8	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..
2	3	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5	4	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..
1	4	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	1	2
1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	2	2	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	27	18	8	3	18	1	3	5	2	6	2	4	4	9	5	..	..	1	..	4	..	9	5	6	3



Table shewing conditions found by Medical Inspection

SCHOOL.	Age	Number Ex'min'd		Clothing.			Footgear Insufficient.	Average Heights and Weights of the Children Examined.				Nutrition.				Anæmia.	Cleanliness of Head and Body.			Teeth.		
				Insufficient.	Ragged.	Dirty.		Boys.		Girls.		Very Good.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.		Vermin.	Nits.	Fleas.	Decayed.	Perfect.	
		B.	G.					Insufficient.	Ragged.	Dirty.	H. ins.											W. lbs.
ST. MARY'S	3	10	8	..	..	..	1	33·65	31·1	39	35·5	4	10	4	..	3	..	..	1	3	1	
	4	6	3	..	..	..	..	39·54	35·8	39	35·5	1	7	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	
	5	6	4	2	1	1	1	40·38	39·25	39·3	33·9	2	3	..	5	3	..	..	1	2	3	
	6	8	9	2	..	2	2	43·69	44·9	..	..	..	11	5	1	4	..	1	1	8	1	
	7	15	1	7	..	4	10	45·1	50·3	43·2	43·4	2	11	13	..	7	..	4	2	11	2	
	8	1	2	1	..	..	..	45	49	41	43	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	10	1	..	1	..	1	1	45	49	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	54·75	80	51·25	55·5	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	
	12	6	7	4	..	..	3	52·9	69·4	53·3	62·2	1	7	1	4	..	..	..	1	6	6	
	13	2	5	3	..	..	..	54·08	69·1	54·05	81	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals....		58	52	20	1	8	18					11	54	30	15	19	..	6	8	41	20
	BRUNSWICK	3	3	9	..	..	..	..	36·8	36	33·2	29·2	2	10	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..
4		5	7	..	..	..	..	38·25	35·4	38·35	35·5	..	10	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	
5		6	16	..	..	2	..	39·6	36·5	39·95	36·7	..	15	6	1	4	3	..	2	3	..	
6		9	7	4	..	..	2	45·02	42·6	41·6	38·5	1	11	3	1	2	2	2	1	6	4	
7		6	7	5	..	..	2	40·6	46·25	44·8	45·7	1	11	1	..	1	..	2	3	8	2	
8		3	3	1	..	..	..	46·25	48·3	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	
9		1	1	1	..	..	..	48·75	51·5	46·5	48	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
10		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
11		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
12		11	7	1	..	1	1	55·3	75·1	53·2	69·2	2	11	2	3	1	..	..	2	12	4	
13		2	1	..	1	..	..	53·25	62·25	56·5	75	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	
14		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals....			47	61	12	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	6	75	20	7	11	10	5	11	37	11
ST. JOHN'S		3	6	4	..	..	..	..	37·45	34·5	36·3	33·1	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	4	10	12	..	..	..	..	37·52	36·04	38·75	34·2	4	15	3	..	5	1	1	2	5	4	
	5	18	12	1	..	..	..	41·9	43·2	39·95	36·7	5	20	3	2	9	..	..	..	10	4	
	6	8	11	2	..	..	1	43·09	44·4	43·6	44·6	3	12	3	1	3	2	1	2	6	7	
	7	18	12	3	..	1	2	44·7	46·8	44·8	45·7	6	17	5	2	9	..	6	..	10	3	
	8	3	3	..	1	2	..	47·25	50	45·3	47	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	
	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	49	53	45	50	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	
	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	14	13	4	..	..	1	53·4	69·1	54·7	76·1	5	17	1	4	3	..	1	1	14	11	
	13	9	5	1	..	..	..	55·5	73·6	58·4	80·7	3	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals...	..	87	73	11	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	31	94	23	12	29	3	9	6	58	33



In each School of the Borough during the Year 1909 (continued).

Nose and Throat.			External Eye Disease		Defective Vision.	Ear Disease.		Defective Hearing.	Defects of Speech.	Mental Condition.		Heart & Circulation.		Lungs.		Nervous System.			Tuberculosis.			Rickets.	Deformities.	Infectious or Contagious Disease.	Other Disease or Defect.
Tonsils Enlarged.	Adenoids.	Glands Enlarged.	Inflammation, &c.	Squint.		Wax.	Pus.			Backward.	Defective.	Functional.	Organic.	Br'nchitis.	Tuberculous.	Epilepsy.	Enuresis.	Chorea.	Bone.	Gland.	Skin.				
4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
2	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1
..	5	9	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	2	1
1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	19	27	3	1	10	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	5	14	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	10	8	4	5
2	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
3	3	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	3
4	1	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	1
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	3	..	..	7	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	12	14	7	3	11	2	2	4	1	4	1	2	1	17	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	7	12	2	7
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1
2	7	5	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..
1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	2
3	3	5	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4	2	..	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	21	14	1	7	11	..	1	4	2	..	..	3	3	17	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	9	13	..	6

Table shewing conditions found by Medical Inspection

SCHOOL.	Age	Number Ex'min'd		Clothing.			Footgear Insufficient.	Average Heights and Weights of the Children Examined.				Nutrition.				Anæmia.	Cleanliness of Head and Body.			Teeth		
				Insufficient.	Ragged.	Dirty.		Boys.		Girls.		Very Good.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.		Vermín.	Nits.	Fleas.	Decayed.	Perfect.	
		B.	G.					H. ins.	W. lbs.	H. ins.	W. lbs.											
CHESHAM	3	9	5	..	..	..	..	36·6	32·4	37·06	34·6	2	12	..	1	..	..	..	2	..		
	4	14	8	..	..	..	..	38·98	36·2	39·5	36·08	2	18	1	1	1	..	..	5	1		
	5	8	6	..	..	..	..	41·65	39·2	43·79	43	..	10	3	1	3	..	..	6	22		
	6	4	9	..	..	..	..	45·25	48·37	45·2	45·1	3	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	1		
	7	13	17	1	1	1	1	47·2	52	48·2	47·1	6	21	3	..	3	..	3	13	77		
	8	3	2	..	..	..	..	47·6	49·8	48	50	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	3	..		
	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	46·37	45·75	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..		
	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	50·75	63·5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	11		
	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	48·25	50	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..		
	12	13	15	..	..	1	..	55·5	75·8	56·7	78·	4	16	3	5	3	..	2	..	14	33	
	13	4	8	..	..	1	1	54·9	74·9	57·39	76·9	2	6	2	2	1	..	2	..	4	..	
	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..		
	Totals....		75	71	1	1	3	2					20	95	20	11	16	..	7	1	51	15
	WALMERSLEY	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	36·6	35·25	36·8	34·25	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
4		10	4	..	..	..	..	43·36	37·3	37·91	35·91	3	9	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	
5		5	8	1	..	1	1	41·7	39	40·5	38·2	3	6	4	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	
6		6	5	..	..	..	..	45·2	50·05	42·1	40·9	3	7	..	1	2	1	1	1	2	6	
7		8	11	2	..	1	1	45·46	44·43	43·3	43·3	3	15	..	1	4	1	..	2	7	5	
8		1	..	..	..	..	..	45·75	51	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10		1	..	1	..	1	..	46·75	52	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12		5	8	..	..	1	..	54·75	80	55·95	83·2	5	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	
13		3	2	1	..	..	..	54·3	81·8	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	
14		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals....			41	40	5	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	21	50	6	4	14	2	3	5	27	16
ST. MARK'S		3	8	9	1	..	..	2	35·7	34·3	35·9	31·4	3	13	1	..	1	2	1	..	2	1
	4	15	6	..	1	1	1	37·79	36	38·27	34·8	4	13	3	1	..	..	2	2	6	1	
	5	5	8	..	..	1	..	39·06	37·37	40	38·2	2	9	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	
	6	15	20	..	..	1	2	42·58	44·6	43·1	42·7	5	23	3	4	6	3	4	3	14	5	
	7	11	18	..	..	1	2	44·3	45·02	44·1	45·1	4	18	5	2	7	2	6	4	17	7	
	8	2	3	..	..	..	1	43·87	48·25	42	44·08	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	
	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	15	19	2	1	1	5	53·5	71·5	56·1	77·8	2	22	3	7	3	..	2	4	22	5	
	13	9	8	1	..	..	2	55·46	81·3	55·87	76·3	4	10	3	..	..	..	1	2	8	1	
	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Totals....	..	81	93	4	2	5	15	..	..	..	..	24	115	21	14	18	9	17	17	72	21



in each School of the Borough during the Year 1909 (continued).

Nose and Throat.			External Eye Disease		Defective Vision.	Ear Disease.		Defective Hearing.	Defects of Speech.	Mental Condition.		Heart & Circulation.		Lungs.		Nervous System.			Tuberculosis.			Rickets.	Deformities.	Infectious or Contagious Disease.	Other Disease or Defect.
Tonsils Enlarged.	Adenoids.	Glands Enlarged.	Inflam-matry, &c	Squint.		Wax	Pus			Backward	Defective.	Functional	Organic.	Br'chitis	Tuber-culous.	Epilepsy.	Enuresis.	Chorea.	Bone.	Gland.	Skin.				
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
1	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..		
1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..		
2	2	3	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
3	..	2	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	..		
..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..		
3	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2		
..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
15	12	19	3	3	12	..	3	1	..	2	3	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	12	2	2	
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
1	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	1		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1		
..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..		
2	4	5	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2	1	3	..	3	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..		
..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5	12	18	2	6	7	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	2	6	4	2	
1	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	
3	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..		
2	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..		
1	5	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	2	
..	1	3	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	1	
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	
..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10	13	23	7	4	8	3	4	3	4	1	2	3	17	4	..	2	1	..	6	..	16	14	4	3	



Table shewing conditions found by Medical Inspection

SCHOOL.	Age	Number Ex'min'd		Clothing.			Footgear Insufficient.	Average Heights and Weights of the Children Examined.				Nutrition.				Anæmia.	Cleanliness of Head and Body.			Teeth.		
				Insufficient.	Ragged	Dirty.		Boys.		Girls.		Very Good.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.		Vermin.	Nits.	Fleas.	Decayed.	Perfect.	
		H. ins.	W. lbs.					H. ins.	W. lbs.													
										B.	G.											
ST. JOSEPH'S	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	36·3	32·7	35	31	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	4	11	1	..	..	1	..	38·7	38·65	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
	5	13	13	1	..	4	3	40·8	39·5	40·3	37·8	2	18	6	..	1	2	1	2	5	10	
	6	13	11	..	..	..	1	42·85	42·9	43·15	45·8	3	15	6	..	3	..	..	..	7	9	
	7	20	15	..	..	2	2	41·28	46·1	44·3	46	2	27	4	2	..	..	..	7	11	7	
	8	4	6	1	..	..	..	46·43	33·25	43·7	47·1	3	2	3	2	1	1	..	1	3	3	
	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	52	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	54	69	49·12	58	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	51·75	73·5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	15	12	..	..	3	3	54	76·6	53·7	70·1	4	14	5	4	..	..	1	..	8	5	
	13	9	6	..	..	..	1	56·2	77	54·7	75·8	5	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	5	2	
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals....		93	72	2	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	22	103	28	12	7	3	2	11	40	39
	ST. PAUL'S (BELL)	3	8	10	..	..	..	1	36·6	35·03	35·65	31·2	1	15	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	4
4		4	3	..	..	..	..	39·18	37·5	35·5	34	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	
5		7	9	1	1	1	..	40·56	38·58	40·75	40·43	1	12	3	..	3	..	1	..	6	2	
6		9	5	1	..	..	..	41·8	43·31	41·3	39·8	2	4	8	..	1	..	1	2	8	3	
7		18	14	..	2	2	..	44·1	46·75	44·58	46·8	6	14	10	2	4	..	3	5	9	10	
8		3	2	..	..	..	..	42	51	43·75	47·62	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	
9		2	..	..	..	..	..	43	50	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12		7	5	..	..	..	1	53·07	70·13	53·25	70·32	3	7	2	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	
13		3	6	1	..	1	1	56·08	89·16	55·1	79·4	3	4	2	..	..	2	2	1	6	..	
14		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals....			61	54	3	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	20	63	28	4	11	4	8	11	42	23
PITS-O'TH'- MOOR		3	2	2	..	..	..	1	35	34·2	35·5	31·5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	37	35·5	38·18	34·8	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	
	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	43	42	36·05	37	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
	6	1	3	..	..	2	..	46	46	41·16	42·66	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	
	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	8	5	11	1	1	4	3	..	..	44·33	46·72	2	10	4	..	2	2	3	..	9	..	
	9	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	48·25	56	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	
	10	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	46·5	52·5	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	1	4	..	..	..	..	60·75	99	54·56	76·2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
	13	0	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	56·75	77·5	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals....	..	17	32	2	1	8	6	..	..	..	..	9	29	10	1	4	5	7	1	28	3

in each School of the Borough during the Year 1909 (continued).

Nose and Throat.			External Eye Disease		Defective Vision.	Ear Disease.		Defective Hearing.	Defects of Speech.	Mental Condition.		Heart & Circulation.		Lungs.		Nervous System.			Tuberculosis.			Rickets.	Deformities.	Infectious or Contagious Disease.	Other Disease or Defect.
Tonsils Enlarged.	Adenoids.	Glands Enlarged.	Inflammation, &c.	Squint.		Wax.	Pus.			Backward.	Defective.	Functional.	Organic.	Bronchitis.	Tuberculous.	Epilepsy.	Enuresis.	Chorea.	Bone.	Gland.	Skin.				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..		
1	4	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..		
4	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	
3	4	4	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	3	1	2	
4	6	9	4	1	5	..	..	1	1	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	
3	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2		
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	3	4	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	2	
1	2	2	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21	27	31	11	3	31	..	2	5	2	10	1	8	3	19	1	1	4	2	..	6	..	10	20	6	7
3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	
1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	
4	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
3	5	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	
4	10	10	2	1	6	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	8	2	..	
1	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	2	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	30	22	7	7	11	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	14	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	8	16	6	4
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
3	3	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	9	12	..	1	5	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	1	



Table shewing conditions found by Medical Inspection

SCHOOL.	Age	Number Ex'min'd		Clothing.			Footgear Insufficient.	Average Heights and Weights of the Children Examined.				Nutrition.				Anæmia.	Cleanliness of Head and Body.			Teeth		
				Insufficient.	Ragged.	Dirty.		Boys.		Girls.		Very Good.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.		Vermiu.	Nits.	Fleas.	Decayed.	Perfect.	
		H. ins.	W. lbs.					H. ins.	W. lbs.													
ST. PAUL'S (HUNTLEY)	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	35	33	37·87	35	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		
	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	39·5	36·25	38·62	37	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	1		
	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	40·6	38·7	36	32	1	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	..		
	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	42·25	42·25	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1		
	7	14	1	..	..	..	..	45·75	49·4	..	..	3	10	2	..	..	1	..	5	1		
	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	42·5	45·5	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..		
	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	50	58	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	10	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	12	9	4	2	1	1	..	55·7	78·8	54·9	69·75	3	6	2	2	2	..	..	1	13	1	
	13	7	1	..	..	1	1	53	67·1	54·5	64	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	2	
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Totals....		47	17	2	1	2	1					12	32	15	5	5	2	1	3	23	8
	BIRCLE	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	40·	43	35·5	30	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4		4	2	..	..	..	..	39·8	39	40·5	39	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
5		3	6	..	..	..	..	42·75	43·5	40·66	42·8	1	6	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	
6		5	13	..	..	..	..	44·9	55·4	43·3	45·4	3	9	3	3	1	..	..	..	2	4	
7		2	7	..	..	..	..	43·25	42	44·3	45·1	2	5	..	2	..	..	1	1	8	..	
8		8	5	..	..	1	..	45·9	53·43	43·5	45·5	2	9	1	1	..	2	..	1	8	1	
9		1	5	..	..	..	..	47·5	54	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
10		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12		..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	54·6	79·7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
13		3	6	1	..	..	..	56·9	82·5	58	84	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	
14		1	..	..	..	..	..	56	81	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Totals....			28	50	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	50	7	7	3	4	1	2	28	9
ST. THOMAS'S		3	15	8	1	..	1	..	36·48	32·58	37·5	34·25	3	17	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	3
	4	5	3	..	..	..	..	39·65	38·5	39·7	34·5	2	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	
	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	41·9	43·3	39·62	36·5	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	
	6	10	5	..	..	1	..	44·3	46·77	44·2	45·2	1	12	2	..	1	..	..	2	9	2	
	7	17	14	1	..	2	..	44·8	48·8	45·8	48·8	5	18	7	1	1	..	2	2	15	2	
	8	3	3	..	..	..	1	48·5	55·3	49·8	51·1	1	2	1	2	2	..	1	1	2	..	
	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	12	10	7	1	..	1	..	56·5	79·7	56·6	77·5	3	9	4	1	..	..	1	2	10	1	
	13	5	6	2	..	1	1	54·35	74·5	55·5	77·3	1	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	
	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	57·5	97	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Totals....	..	69	51	5	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	20	72	21	7	8	2	4	7	43	18



in each School of the Borough during the Year 1909 (continued).

Tonsils Enlarged.	Nose and Throat.		External Eye Disease.		Defective Vision	Ear Disease.		Defective Hearing.	Defects of Speech.	Mental Condition.		Heart & Circulation.		Lungs.		Nervous System.			Tuberculosis.			Rickets.	Deformities.	Infectious or Contagious Disease.	Other Disease or Defect.
	Adenoids.	Glands Enlarged.	Inflammation, &c.	Squint.		Wax	Pus			Backward	Defective	Functional	Organic.	Br'nchitis	Tuberculous.	Epilepsy.	Euresis.	Chorea.	Bone.	Gland.	Skin.				
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	3	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	
1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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8	10	12	1	1	12	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	4	2	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	
3	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	2	
2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
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2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	6	6	4	2	5	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	5	9	1	5
4	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	
2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	5	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
2	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	
1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
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3	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	
1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	16	15	4	2	7	..	2	3	5	3	3	5	2	10	1	..	1	1	..	..	14	9	..	4	

Table shewing conditions found by Medical Inspection

SCHOOL.	Age	Number Ex'min'd		Clothing.			Footgear Insufficient.	Average Heights and Weights of the Children Examined.				Nutrition.				Anaemia.	Cleanliness of Head and Body.			Teeth.		
				Insufficient.	Ragged.	Dirty.		Boys.		Girls.		Very Good.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.		Vermin.	Nits.	Fleas.	Decayed.	Perfect.	
		B.	G.					H. ins.	W. lbs.	H. ins.	W. lbs.											
CHRISTIAN CHURCH	3	7	6	..	..	..	.	35.8	31.16	34.58	31.8	..	12	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	4	9	4	..	..	..	..	38.7	36.46	39	38	1	11	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	
	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	39	39.5	..	..	..	3	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	43.6	45	43.9	43.5	1	5	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	
	7	12	10	2	..	2	..	43.18	48	42.75	45.4	6	13	3	..	..	1	..	1	10	4	
	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	42	45	44	44.6	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	
	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.5	72	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	12	7	8	1	..	1	2	55.6	74.3	54.03	79	2	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	
	13	5	5	1	..	1	1	53.7	71.8	55.9	85	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	
	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	57	90	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals....		52	42	4	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	15	62	15	2	2	3	1	3	34	12
	HEYWOOD STREET	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	37.5	36.5	36.08	32.3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4		1	..	..	..	..	..	39	36	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6		1	..	..	..	..	..	45.75	53	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	80	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
12		3	12	..	..	..	..	59.5	85	54.1	67	..	10	2	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	
13		3	2	..	..	..	..	57.8	81.7	58.5	82	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	
14		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals....			10	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	5	5	3	..	..	..	6	..
ST. CHAD'S		3	4	7	..	..	1	1	37.56	33.5	37.25	33.6	1	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	4	5	10	..	..	1	2	38.46	36.16	40.02	37.9	1	10	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	
	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	41.2	39.9	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	
	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7	12	12	..	..	..	1	46.6	51.2	46.4	50.04	4	15	3	2	..	1	3	..	4	1	
	8	11	6	..	..	..	..	46.2	52.54	47.4	52.5	3	11	2	1	..	..	1	..	11	1	
	9	3	4	..	..	..	..	49.75	57.5	49.8	59.7	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	51.8	63.3	46	47	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11	1	5	..	..	..	..	51.28	62	53.3	64	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	4	3	..	..	..	..	56.43	84.25	53	68.3	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	
	13	20	6	..	..	..	1	54.9	77.7	56.06	73.6	3	13	7	3	..	..	..	2	10	1	
	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals....		70	55	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	19	71	24	11	6	1	4	2	31	12

in each School of the Borough during the Year 1909 (continued).

Nose and Throat.			External Eye Disease.		Defective Vision.	Ear Disease.		Defective Hearing.	Defects of Speech.	Mental Condition.		Heart & Circulation.		Lungs.		Nervous System.			Tuberculosis.			Rickets.	Deformities.	Infectious or Contagious Disease.	Other Disease or Defect.
Tonsils Enlarged.	Adenoids.	Glands Enlarged.	Inflam-mat'y, &c	Squint.		Wax	Pus			Backward	Defective.	Functional	Organic.	Br'nchitis	Tuber-culous.	Epilepsy.	Enuresis.	Chorea.	Bone.	Gland.	Skin.				
1	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	2	3	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	8	14	5	2	8	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	6	11	4	2
1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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3	2	2	2	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..
2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	7	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
2	2	6	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	7	18	8	3	20	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	2	8	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	5	5	2	4



Table shewing conditions found by Medical Inspection

SCHOOL	Age	Number Ex'min'd		Clothing.			Footgear Insufficient.	Average Heights and Weights of the Children Examined.				Nutrition.				Anæmia.	Cleanliness of Head and Body.			Teeth		
				Insufficient.	Ragged.	Dirty.		Boys.		Girls.		Very Good.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.		Vermin.	Nits.	Fleas.	Decayed.	Perfect.	
		B.	G.					H. ins.	W. lbs.	H. ins.	W. lbs.											
ST. PETER'S	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	40	42	34.5	28.5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
	4	5	3	..	..	..	..	39.8	37.7	37.7	34.3	2	5	1	..	..	1	..	1	1		
	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	41.7	41.7	39.8	38.5	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	1		
	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	44.5	43.8	44.	49	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	3	..		
	7	6	7	..	..	..	..	46.2	41	45.7	48.8	2	9	2	..	1	..	..	4	1		
	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	46.7	56	44.5	48.5	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	3	..		
	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	12	4	3	..	..	..	..	56.5	78.7	55.7	80.7	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	1		
	13	12	10	..	..	..	..	58.2	75.04	56.9	76.3	1	10	3	8	1	2	..	12	1		
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Totals....		39	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	38	9	12	5	4	1	1	26	8
	BANK STREET	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	37.75	36.5	38	37	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
8		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12		4	5	..	..	..	..	56	73.8	56.5	80.8	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	6	..		
13		2	1	..	..	..	..	54.9	73.3	51.5	67	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		
14		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Totals....			8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	3	..	..	..	..	8	..	
PARISH CHURCH		3	3	7	..	..	..	..	37.8	34	35.8	34.16	3	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	
	4	6	3	..	..	..	..	38.08	33.8	37.5	33.3	2	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	1		
	5	6	6	..	1	1	..	41.4	43	38.9	35.2	1	6	3	2	1	..	1	1	2		
	6	4	4	..	..	..	..	42	45.5	42.7	41.	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	..	4		
	7	13	10	..	..	..	..	44.6	47.1	45.5	47.45	4	12	6	1	2	1	4	..	16		
	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	12	5	3	..	..	..	..	54	74.2	55.1	66	1	5	..	2	2	2	..	..	6		
	13	6	6	..	..	..	1	55	74.5	55.7	76.6	2	7	..	3	..	..	1	1	6		
	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	56	73	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Totals....		44	39	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	14	47	12	10	7	5	8	2	36	

in each School of the Borough during the Year 1909 (continued).

Nose and Throat.			External Eye Disease.		Defective Vision.	Ear Disease.		Defective Hearing.	Defects of Speech.	Mental Condition.		Heart & Circulation.		Lungs.		Nervous System.			Tuberculosis.			Rickets.	Deformities.	Infectious or Contagious Disease.	Other Disease or Defect.
Tonsils Enlarged.	Adenoids.	Glands Enlarged.	Inflammation, &c.	Squint.		Wax	Pus			Backward	Defective.	Functional	Organic.	Br'nchitis	Tuber-culous.	Epilepsy.	Enuresis.	Chorea.	Bone.	Gland.	Skin.				
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
3	1	2	..	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	7	15	2	1	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	7	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	8	1	2
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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2	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	3	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	2
3	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	5	9	..	..	5	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
1	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	20	19	2	1	7	1	..	1	3	4	1	1	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	10	13	5	7



Table shewing conditions found by Medical Inspection

SCHOOL.	Age	Number Ex'min'd		Clothing.			Footgear Insufficient.	Average Heights and Weights of the Children Examined.				Nutrition.				Anæmia.	Cleanliness of Head and Body.			Teeth		
				Insufficient.	Ragged.	Dirty.		Boys.		Girls.		Very Good.	Good.	Medium.	Poor.		Vermin.	Nits.	Fleas.	Decayed.	Perfect.	
		B.	G.					H. ins.	W. lbs.	H. ins.	W. lbs.											
GUARDIAN ANGELS.	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	34.125	30	35.5	31	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	
	4	4	2	..	..	..	1	36.75	34.5	40.5	38	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	
	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	40.16	42.5	40.3	39	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	
	6	10	5	..	..	..	..	43.08	44.2	42.8	41.9	1	12	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	6	
	7	5	5	..	..	..	..	44.4	49.3	46	48	1	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	
	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	48.5	52	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	
	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	3	3	..	..	1	..	57.5	83.8	57.08	75.6	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
	13	5	3	..	..	..	..	56.75	79.3	57.125	75	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	
	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	60.5	94	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Totals....		35	25	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	38	11	2	3	..	2	2	19	17
	WOOLFOLD.	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	36.9	33	36.25	29.5	..	7	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	1
4		9	5	..	..	..	..	39.45	40.9	37.93	34.5	4	9	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	
5		3	8	..	..	1	..	43.16	42.08	40.7	38.3	4	5	..	2	1	1	1	..	4	..	
6		6	6	..	..	..	..	43.2	43.8	44.05	44.9	2	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	
7		9	10	..	..	1	1	44.8	48.3	44.8	47.05	2	13	4	..	..	..	2	..	9	1	
8		5	3	..	..	1	..	44.68	47.75	47.	50.6	1	5	2	..	..	1	1	..	4	1	
9		4	1	..	..	1	..	47.2	56.6	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
10		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11		1	..	..	..	..	..	55.25	75	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12		4	4	..	..	..	..	58.8	87.6	54.25	66.5	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	6	1	
13		4	6	1	..	1	..	55.28	71.1	55.85	77.4	1	6	2	1	..	..	1	..	6	1	
14		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.	82.25	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Totals....			52	49	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	20	58	16	7	6	2	6	..	42	6
EAST WARD COUNCIL.		3	1	1	..	..	..	..	38	37	34.5	29	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	4	12	3	..	..	..	..	38.8	37	37	42.6	4	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	
	5	14	13	..	..	..	..	41.8	40.6	40.29	44.8	7	18	2	..	4	..	1	..	7	6	
	6	14	19	1	1	..	1	43.87	44.6	43.8	43.4	5	20	4	4	1	..	3	..	17	6	
	7	24	25	2	..	..	..	42.1	50.2	44.4	46.8	9	28	9	3	3	..	6	2	14	9	
	8	5	8	..	..	..	..	46.7	53.6	45.9	49.37	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	..	7	1	
	9	2	3	..	..	..	..	54.75	57.5	42.6	52.5	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	
	10	3	3	..	..	1	..	49.25	58	49	59	1	5	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	1	
	11	5	1	..	..	..	..	51.75	63.4	51	63	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	
	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	55.25	74	51	63	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
	13	12	8	..	..	..	..	54.6	79.5	56.71	76.71	6	8	3	3	1	..	..	..	7	7	
	14	2	..	1	1	..	..	54.87	68.5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Totals....		96	85	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	43	100	24	14	14	1	14	3	65	33
	Grand Total..		1444	1315	123	23	97	114	..	..	..	..	436	1631	460	232	232	85	151	119	1018	420
		2759																				
Percentage .				4.42	.08	3.48	4.09					15.8	59.2	16.6	8.4	8.4	3.05	5.42	4.20	36.5	15.09	



in each School of the Borough during the Year 1909 (concluded).

Nose and Throat.			External Eye Disease.		Defective Vision.	Ear Disease.		Defective Hearing.	Defects of Speech.	Mental Condition.		Heart & Circulation.		Lungs.		Nervous System.			Tuberculosis.			Rickets.	Deformities.	Infectious or Contagious Disease.	Other Disease or Defect.
Tonsils Enlarged.	Adenoids.	Glands Enlarged.	Inflam-matry, &c	Squint.		Wax	Pus			Backward	Defective.	Functional	Organic.	Br'nchitis	Tuber-culous.	Epilepsy.	Enuresis.	Chorea.	Bone.	Gland.	Skin.				
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2	2	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
3	..	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5	10	7	..	8	..	2	1	..	2	..	3	1	9	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	5	..	4
1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..
1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
2	5	4	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
1	2	4	..	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
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..	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	17	19	6	3	18	..	3	2	3	4	2	..	3	13	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	10	6	2	3
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
2	..	5	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
5	1	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	1
9	..	9	1	1	7	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..
7	3	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2	..	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
51	7	40	9	4	19	..	4	5	3	3	..	..	1	16	1	..	1	1	..	4	..	9	21	1	1
50	340	480	114	68	313	10	39	56	36	57	14	55	49	260	25	3	21	15	7	60	..	193	233	72	99
-14	12-18	17-25	4-09	2-37	11-25	36	1-40	2-01	1-29	2-01	50	1-90	1-72	9-30	9-3	1	75	57	25	2-15	..	6-93	8-37	2-58	3-5

